The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,581.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 64	
——— including postage	„ 73	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	
——— including postage	„ 38	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOODE—March 17th, at Byculla, the wife of William H. Goode, of a son.

BURN—March 17th, at No. 1, Breach Candy Road, the wife of John Burn, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HODGSON—HALL—March 16th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. F. J. Spring, John Jacob, youngest son of John Hodgson, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool, to Laura Annie, eldest daughter of Leigh Hall, Esq., Bolton, Lancashire.—No cards.

DICKINSON—GREENSHIELDS—March 11th, by special licence, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, James Henry Dickinson, Esq., second son of the late Frederic Dickinson, Esq., Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Charlotte Mary Greenshields—No cards.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 759 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		21	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	16	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander Irvine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Mandwa.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 25th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1. 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents, of ship *Dilharree*,

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accommodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

(To sail on 22nd March, 1867.)

THE well-known comfortable Passenger Ship "SUSSEX" A. 1. 1,303 Tons D. D. Wishar Commander.

For rates of passage and freight apply by letter or in person to the Commander or to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, one dozen pairs of LORRY WHEELS from three to three feet six diameter with axles five feet long. Also two SLING CARRIAGES with wheels 10 feet in diameter.

HASTINGS & COMPANY, Civil Engineers.

298, Middle Colaba, 7th March.

NOTICE.—Messrs. HASTINGS & COMPANY have removed their OFFICES to No. 298 Middle Colaba, Ground Floor.

NOTICE.—WANTED THREE ASSISTANTS to the Engineer for Local Funds in Khandeish. They must possess a practical knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, and laying out Roads and making Plans and Estimates.

Salary Rs. 150 per month, and Rs. 30 Batta. Applications to be made, Post Paid, to the undersigned.

L. R. ASHBURNER,

Collector and President Local Fund Committee, Khandeish.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 4th March 1867.

TWO experienced SURVEYORS Wanted. Good Salary will be given. Apply with Testimonials before 20th instant, to

WELLS & GLOVER, Contractors.

Nesbit Lane, 15th March.

WANTED a Secretary for the SURAT MUNICIPALITY, salary up to Rs. 250 or Rs. 350 per mensem with periodical increase up to Rs. 350 and Rs. 500, according to whether the nominee possesses a fair knowledge of Engineering or not. He will be required to give his whole time to the duties and to furnish security. No person not having a competent knowledge of the native language need apply. Applications, with Certificates and full information as to previous employment, to be addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, Surat.

A. H. SPRY,

1st Asst. Collector and Chairman, Managing Committee.

Municipal Com's. Office, Surat, 15th March 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class .... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class .... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KOINA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class .... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class .... £ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the ship *Revenue*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF CANTON" arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Canton*.

Bombay, 7th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "SEA KING," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of S. S. *Sea King*.

Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BAYARD," Captain Jackson, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jackson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents for Capt. & Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMCHUND ROYCHUND," Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "EAGLET," Ginder, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the Concerned.

Captain Ginder will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Ginder.

Bombay, 9th March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

"COCONADAS."—Just received a very superior batch of the following:—"Burmahs," "Trichinopoly Muster," "Queen's," "Short Coringas," "French Muster," and the "new Havanna-shaped Cigar." Apply to

ROGERS & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr CARTWRIGHT intends to proceed to England on the 20th instant, and will be happy to undertake the conduct of ANY BUSINESS which may be entrusted to his care.

2, Church Street, 12th March, 1867.

NOW READY,

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE of KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA. *Written expressly for Indian Friends*, by CAPTAIN THOYTS, Bombay Staff Corps.

Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO GENTLEMEN or INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, or NEILGHERRIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET, Girgaum Coach-works.

NOTICE.—A number of liberated ABYSSINIAN SLAVES being expected in Bombay, the Commissioner of Police will be glad to receive applications from Gentlemen wishing to employ them as servants.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 16th March 1867.

NOTICE TO AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.—GOOD AND FRESH BISCUIT may be obtained from the Commissariat Department at the rate of sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Apply to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

ALFRED LUCAS, Lieut.-Col., Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency.

Bombay, Exc. Commissariat Office, 15th March 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Ld).—THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant at 3 o'clock, at 27, Meadow Street, to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact such business as may be submitted to the Meeting.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 12th March, 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of the undermentioned Prizes. To be Raffled for by 100 Members at Rs. 10 each. THIRTY PRIZES. On view at Messrs. BAZUNJEE and NUSSERWANJEE'S, 19, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Prize No.				
1		Gold Watch.		
2		Bt. Gold Watch Guard and Locket.		
3		Gold Locket for 12 Portraits Book Pattern.		
4		Do.	8	do.
5		Do.	6	do.
6		Do.	4	do. Oval.
7		Do.	3	do. Book Pattern.
8	2	Bt. Gold Lockets large and Small.		
9	1	Do.	and 1	colored Gold.
10	1	Do.	1	do.
11	1	Do.	1	do.
12	1	Do.	1	do.
13	1	Do.	1	do.
14	1	Do.	1	do.
15	1	Do.	1	do.
16	1	Do.	1	do.
17	1	Do.	1	do.
18	1	Do.	1	do.
19	1	Do.	1	do.
20	1	Do.	1	do.
21	1	Do.	1	do.
22	1	Do.	1	do.
23	1	Do.	1	do.
24	1	Do.	1	do.
25	1	Do.	1	do.
26	1	Do.	1	do.
27	1	Do.	1	do.
28	1	Do.	1	do.
29	1	do.	1	do.
30	1	Do.	For the lowest thrower.	

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained

In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and will very shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at these stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co., Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEVONDASS TOOLSEYDASS. All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS, and all CREDITORS are requested at once to send in their CLAIMS with interest to the 28th July 1866 and accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

T. F. PUNNETT, Manager to the Trustees.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY the 23rd instant at 1 o'clock P. M.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA, LAUD } Liquidators.
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA. }

14th March 1867.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel, Commandant General Depot.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND an insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed MONDAY the 25th instant, at ½ past 10 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House for the appointment of a Trustee of the abovenamed ESTATE in the place of Mr. Henry Durance Cartwright who is about to leave India.—Dated this 15th day of March 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL, Solicitors to the Trustees.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE, } Liquidators.
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewey, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for Business on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNES-DAY 19th and 20th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
C. E. BERESFORD, Officiating Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Mint) on MONDAY, the 25th March 1867 at 3 P. M. for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Auditors Accounts' and Statements made up to February 28th 1867.
2. To receive the Directors' Report.
3. To consider the present position and prospects of the Company, and to take the opinion of the Shareholders as to the future course to be adopted.
4. To pass such Resolutions with reference either to the future conduct or winding up of the Company as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, March 11th 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—

For 12 months'	6 per cent.
6 months'	5 per cent.

By order of the Board,

JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co., CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,

SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Corporation are required, on or before the 17th day of July 1867, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Mr. WILLIAM TURQUAND and Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation, at the Asiatic Bank, situate No. 4, Lombard Street, in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said official Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor SIR JOHN STUART, at No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. THURSDAY the 1st day of August 1867, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for the hearing and adjudication of the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 16th day of January 1867. ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, hereby gives NOTICE that he is prepared to accept, subject to confirmation by the Court of Chancery, proof of Debts or Claims against the said Bombay Branch, provided such proof be completed on or before the 1st day of June 1867. Creditors preferring to avail themselves of the opportunity of proving their Debts or Claims in Bombay, are required on or before the said 1st day of June 1867 to attend in person or by duly authorized Agent at the Office of the Bombay Branch of the said Corporation, situate in Rampart Row, and to produce all necessary Vouchers and Documents in support of their Claims.

All Debts and Claims which the undersigned cannot admit as proved, will be referred to the Official Liquidators in London, with whom the Creditors must then communicate in terms of the above Notice.—Dated the 12th day of March 1867.

F. W. LAWRENCE, Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

THE CALENDAR.

Introduction.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. Arranged according to dates
The English Calendar: showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
The Indian Calendar: showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
The Native Festivals, Feasts and Observances—

REFERENCE TABLES.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY
List of Public Offices, Banks, Institutions, &c., at the Presidency and Poona
Financial Statement, 1866-67
ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace—
European Justices
Native Justices

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Establishment of the Government Electric Telegraph
Rules and Regulations
List of Offices now open for the receipt of Messages, with the Rates
Indo-European Telegraph, Tariff
Rules
Department
G. I. P. Railway Company's Telegraph

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—
Caution to Shippers
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company—
Fares
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company—
British India Steam Navigation Company—
Indus Steam Flotilla—

THE MINT.

Rules for receipt of Bullion

SHIPPING DIRECTORY.

Shipping Office
Bombay Port Establishment
Pilot Establishment
Mazagon Dockyard
Port Limits
Port Rules, Dues and Pilotage Fee.

H. M. BOMBAY MARINE.

Establishment List of Officers
Ditto Vessels and Floating Batteries

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Establishment
Preventive Service
Customs Duties
Tonnage Scale at Bombay
Wharfage Fees
Prescribed Landing and Shipping Places
GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

Banks, &c., with their Capital and Directors—

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

London Marine Insurance Companies—
Bombay Marine Insurance Companies—
Calcutta Marine Insurance Companies—
China Marine Insurance Companies—
Batavia Insurance Companies—
Australian Marine Insurance Company—
Life Assurance Companies—
London and Liverpool Fire Insurance Companies—
Insurance Companies at Kurrachee—

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies—

RAILWAYS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway

MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Staff Salaries
Absentee and Acting Allowances
Officers serving with Native Regiments
Indian Medical Service
Medical Officers
Veterinary Surgeons
Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military Officers
„ of Queen's Pay to Commissioned Officers
„ Pay and Allowances to the Staff of the Bombay Army
The Military Fund
Instructions to Pay Masters
Regimental Pay and Allowances
PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS
Ditto UNCOVENANTED SERVICE
Her Majesty's Uncovenanted Civil Servants

THE ARMY LIST.

THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ARMY LIST.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, &c.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

CLUBS.

THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
Delivery of Mails
Despatch of Mails by Sea
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
„ „ Newspaper Post
„ „ Book „
Soldiers' Letters
Letters
Newspapers
Book Post
Indian Inland Banghy Post
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage.
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books
Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom
British Colonies
„ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY

LOCAL DIRECTORY

Railway Department
Translators to Government
High Court Terms
„ „ Criminal Sessions
„ „ Insolvent Debtors
Court of Petty Sessions
„ „ Small Causes
Inspector General of Prisons
Police Magistrates, &c., &c.
House of Correction
Financial Appointments
Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay Police
Fire Brigade
Harbour and Pilotage Board
Bombay Architectural Improvement Committee
Foreign Consuls
Chamber of Commerce
Vakils of the High Court
Native Pleaders
Bombay Ecclesiastical Fees
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades
European Merchants in Bombay, with their Partners and Corresponding Firms

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of ditto in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay

FREEMASONRY.

RAIN RETURNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births announced in Bombay during the year 1866
Marriages
Deaths

SHIPPING.

Shipping Arrivals at Bombay during 1866
„ Departures from „
Dates of Arrival of Overland Mail in 1866

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed THURSDAY the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to appoint a Trustee of the above Estate in the place of Mr. JOHN LAIDLOW SCOTT, who is about to leave India.—Dated this 12th day of March 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,

Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of Premchund Roychund.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,

DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be opened at the undermentioned Treasuries.

Baroda,		15th March.
Rajcote,	(Kattywar)	do.
Bhooj,	(Kutch)	do.
Aden,		1st April.

EDWARD W. S. LOGIN,
Controller, Money Order Offices.

Controller Money Order Offices, Bombay, 11th March 1867.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

19 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The PROPRIETORS of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have opened this Hotel for the accommodation of the public. The Hotel is fitted up and furnished in a most complete manner, and no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment. The Bed Rooms and Sitting Room are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description.

Tiffins are always ready between the hours of 12 and 4 daily, and Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers either in the Dining Hall or Private Rooms.

A first class Billiard is also provided.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,

Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, postponed till further notice by order of the Mortgagees.

Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, at a future date when due notice will be given, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Haveelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son, at Bombay, to Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 15th March, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE MERWANJEE and DINSHAW MERWANJEE of Bombay, Esquires, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned PROPERTY free from incumbrances. Any person having any Claim whatever on the said Property, is requested to make the same known to me at my Office, No. 28, Meadow Street, in the City of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 13th day of March 1867.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW,
Solicitor for the Purchasers.

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, together with a Cook-room and Chawl of three apartments behind, and a small Bungalow on the North side of the said house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobee Taloo, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly occupied by the *Union Press* and now left vacant, containing by admeasurement 529 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 524 and [illegible]n as No. 609 and which said ground is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 21, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the stable of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, on the West by the public Breach Candy Road, on the North by the passage leading to Jamboolwady, and on the South by the house of Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.—Treatment instantaneous and radical cure of Corns and other excrescences of the Feet, Dr. J. DEFRIES Chiropedist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil. Having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot whence the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, [illegible]th Nov. 1866.

TEA & COFFEE.—LOYSEL'S PERCOLATOR is better than any other TEA or COFFEE-POT ever invented. A variety on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

G. NICOLL & Co. begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay and Out-station that they have just received a large consignment of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

LADIES'

Colored Silk and Morocco	Boots.
White Jean and Kid	do.
Black Kid Light and Walking	do.
Cashmere house	do. do.

Shoes in colored, Morocco, Kid, Cashmere, White and Black Satin.

GENTLEMENS'

Dress Boots { French Glove Kid	
{ English do.	
{ Kid with Patent Golash.	
Kid do. Enamelled do.	Walking.
Kid with High Levant Morocco Golash.	do.
The Croquet Boots in Morocco	do.
The University do. in Kid	do.
The Prince Alfred in do.	do.
All Calfskin do.	do.
Brown and Elastic	do.
Buckskin do. do.	do.
Canvas do. do.	do.
Shooting Boot in Morocco and Calfskin.	

SHOES.

Patent Enamelled Kid Morocco Calf and Brown Leathes. Slippers in Great variety.

CHILDRENS'

Boots and Shoes in great variety.

TERM—CASH.

No. 24 Meadow Street.

Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)

270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TRECHER & Co.
	ROGERS & Co.
[illegible]nah	ROGERS & Co.
	TREACHER & Co.
	[illegible]DGETT and HUGHES.
	[illegible]DGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

MAP OF INDIA, NEWEST EDITION.—Based upon the Surveys executed by order of the Surveyor-General, and other authorities showing the latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British, the Independent and protected States, the Railways, Post Offices, Canals, Military Stations, &c.; together with continuation of the British Trans-Gangetic Provinces, and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and every information (that can be expected in a Map) up to the latest date.

Size 53 inches by 36 inches.

Price, net cash.

On Rollers, varnished for Office use	Rs. 25
In a Case, book form, in 2 parts	„ 22

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded rims, Clasps, and Ornamental Mediæval Covers, the Frontispiece is richly Illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a Sacred Painting by one of the Old Masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly Illuminated Frontispiece. The Volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with lock, and lined with white silk. Price, cash, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. Monk. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece......Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.—This Copying Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is therefore very advantageous.

Note Size, with Copying Book complete			Rs. 1
Quarto Size	Do.	do.	„ 20
Foolscap Size	Do.	do.	„ 25

COPYING PRESSES.

Oil Papers, Letter. Water Pans, and Brushes. Copying Books. Copying Ink. Letter and Foolscap sizes, with Stand, Copying Book, Water Pan and Brush, Oil Paper, &c., Copying Ink complete, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125. Copy Presses *without* stand are supplied.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, OF THE BEST SEASONED MATERIALS.

Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer* the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations. Rs. 70.

Solid Mahogany or Oak Stationery Cabinets with *nine partitions* for holding paper and envelopes, with lock and key, and with drawer. Size, height 9-inches, length 14-inches, width 7-inches Price Rs. 20.

MORDAN'S METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.

Most highly finished in every respect, having duplicate keys and *patent 7 guard lock*, complete with tray, two patent Inks, moveable small tray, and blotting book fastened with catch, and also with patent lid supporter.

No. 3 size.—Inches length 16, width 11½, depth 6½. Price Rs. 55.

No. 5 size.—Inches length 19, width 13½, depth 7¼. Price Rs. 70.

A Leather Cover to fit either.

No. 3 Rs. 15 No 5 Rs 20.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a consignment of a new description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX, strongly brass bound, and of metal throughout, with Hobbs's Patent Lock. It contains *Two Trays* with divisions for various sizes of paper and envelopes, *two spring Inks*, ruler, &c., &c. The lid contains a separate partition with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers or articles. For compactness and durability this Box is strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

IRON FIRE-RESISTING DEED BOXES,

With Patent Seven-Guard Lock.

No. 12. Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide, Eleven inches deep......Rs. 60

„ 15. Twenty-six „ „ Eighteen „ Fourteen „ 90

(Admirably suited for holding Bullion, Jewels or Valuables).

AIR TIGHT JAPANNED METAL DEED BOXES.

With Patent Seven-Guard Lock

No. 19 Eighteen inches long, Thirteen inches wide. Eleven inches deep......Rs. 35

„ 22. Twenty-six „ Eighteen „ Fourteen „ 60

MUSIC STOOLS.

Sold Mahogany or Rosewood, with Patent Metal Screw, Carved Claws or Plinths, Morocco Leather covered seats, stuffed with Horse Hair.

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 each, cash.

CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS ON THE HARMONIUM.

These useful articles of Furniture are indispensible to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished imitation Rosewood, with handsomely shaped back: the seat is covered with Morocco leather.

Price each Rs. 30.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy First and Second Floor. Also three GODOWNS and three STABLES for Horses and Carriages in Armenian Lane. Apply to RUTTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOONWALLA in Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS in different parts of Bombay, large and small. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7 Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—To be SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall," and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES consisting of Offices, Godowns and Stabling, in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

TO BE LET, TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOW'S on Khumballa Hill. They are very commodious and facing the westerly breeze, rents Rs. 600, and 500. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

AN Upper-storied, and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to the "Treacher's Medical Hall," rents Rs. 110 and 150. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

No. 11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, No. 301, with 5 Bed-rooms, all the Rooms are newly papered and painted. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

AN upper storied and a lower-roomed BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, Gilder Street, with 4 Bed-rooms. It has a very large Garden and Compound with ample Stabling and servants' quarters. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper storied COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with four Bed-Rooms, on Malabar Hill, rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

TWENTY-SIX BUNGALOWS TO LET as follows:—

ONE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy—Rent Rs. 150.

TWO BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba—Rents 250 & 150.

ONE Commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, it has a splendid surrounding view of Bombay—Rent Rs. 250.

SIX BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, furnished and unfurnished, large and small—Rent Rs. 300, 250, 200, 150, 110, 100, one of them could be had also for three months.

ONE BUNGALOW next to the Bandora Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway—Rent Rs. 80 only.

ONE Small BUNGALOW in Falkland Road—Rent Rs. 50.

apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 11, Forbes Street.

LIST OF OFFICES TO LET as follows:—

Spacious and Comfortable Apartments in Meadow Street, above Messrs. Rosselet & Co., on the first floor.

Other Apartments, opposite the Armenian Chapel, Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 100. For an Office or Residence.

First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, or the whole House if required for Rs. 250

Spacious Apartments in Meadow Street, on the first floor, lately vacated by the Grand Finance.

One large Godown in Marine Street. Rent only Rs. 100.

Second and Top floor of a House in Church Gate Street opposite to the Cathedral. Rent Rs. 200 and 75.

For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,

11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Monday, Afternoon.

The market is extremely depressed. Victoria shares are freely offered at Rs. 1,050, and Elphinstones at 485 per share, but find no purchasers.

There is a general downward tendency which it is supposed will continue until the approach of the monsoon.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	62½ p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	63 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 pr	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	10 per share.
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	75	......	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China	15 p share.
8,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ..	80 p c. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India ..	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p c. ... ex-di
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	76 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	55 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	2s. 0 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	88½.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	88¼.
Madras... ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Demand ..	230 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Bank of Bombay.

Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 9 do

Bank of Bengal.

Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans ... Rs. 88¾
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 ... 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 }
" " " " 1842-43 } 83
" " " " 1854-55 }
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ... 104 to 104¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... 103
Five and a half per cent. ... 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	236
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	213
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	6-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 18th March.

OLD.

	Per Candy.
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 260
Dhollera } Bhownuggur }	195 to 220
Surat } Broach }	185 to 215
Oomrawuttee } Akote }	200 to 215
Khandeish } Barsee }	150 to 180
Compta	230 to 235
Vingorla	220 to 226
Veraval	150 to 175

NEW.

Oomrawuttee } Akote }	240 to 255
Khandeish } Barsee }	235 to 245
Dhollera } Bhownuggur }	245 to 255
Hinganghaut	270 to 275
Broach	245 to 255
Veraval	225 to 230
Vingorla	240 to 242

Ready Sales............ 350 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 800 to 1,000 Candies.
Market tending downwards.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 2nd March, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 16th March 1867 :—

Liabilities.	2nd March.	16th March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance........	" 63,00,016	" 72,46,604
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 128,02,632	" 141,59,382
Do. at Branches............	" 36,37,274	" 29,14,426
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 1,65,406	" 1,26,383
Sundries	" 32,28,119	" 23,18,5.9
	Rs. 365,83,447	Rs. 372,15,341
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 27,42,906	Rs. 28,03,756
Credit Accounts at Do	" 78,18,416	" 81,49,474
Bills Discounted at Do	" 122,06,077	" 107,05,650
Dead Stock	" 10,40,982	" 10,44,387
Stamps	" 10,531	" 12,237
Balances with Agents	" 3,42,746	" 4,91,646
Sundries	" 13,90,960	" 8,35,618
Govt. Reserve Cash	" 23,00,016	" 32,46,604
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 45,65,824	" 60,75,922
Do. Branches.........	" 41,64,909	" 38,50,050
	Rs. 365,83,447	Rs. 372,15,344

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 18.

Mitchell, Captain, W. C., 4th Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Jhansi.

Walsh, Assistant Surgeon, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.

Adams, Captain, 45th Foot, on medical certificate from Poona.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Parker, Captain M. W., Staff Corps, on leave from Ahmedabad.

Carroll, Lieut. W. J., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—March 18.

Gobbett, Captain, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Surat.

Greig, Lieutenant P., 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Dhoolia.

Cracroft, Lieut. H., 3rd M. L. C., to rejoin, to Kamptee,

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th March, 1867.

Retirement.

The undermentioned Officers, and Warrant Officer, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified opposite to their names :—

Major J. L. Sheppard; Captain G. S. Mignon; and Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Staff Corps, 13th March ; and Conductor T. Lang, Ordnance Department, 12th March.

Promotions, Appointments, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Laurie, is placed on general duty, Surat.

The following Geural Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, are published for information :—

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th March.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation by Lieutenant M. C. G. Leman, 96th Foot, of his appointment as Instructor of Musketry, and is pleased to nominate Lieutenant A. D. Broughton of that Regiment to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Leman, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

33rd Foot—Lieut. F. Easton, to be Captain by purchase, vice Worthington retired 7th March, 1867.

Ensign W. A. Eden, to be Lieut. by purchase vice Easton promoted 7th March, 1867.

Lieut. H. S Tandy, having passed the examination required by G. O. C. No. 30, 10th January, is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master, 16th Regiment N. I.

Captain Angelo, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, acted as Interpreter to the Battalion for the 17th November, 1866, to 25th February, 1867.

Major J. L. Sheppard, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

Lieut. F. M. Hunter, 106th Foot, Wing Subaltern, 15th Regiment N. I., is attached to 24th Regiment N. I., until further orders with a view of passing on examination under G. O. C. I. No. 531, dated 27th June.

Lieut. H. T. Christie, is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Furloughs, Leave of Absence, &c.

Lieut. A. C. Davies, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 20th February to 20th April ; Major A. S. Cooper, 33rd Foot, from 15th February to 15th May ; and Lieut. J. T King, 96th Foot, 20th February to 20th April ; on the recommendation of a medical board.

Surgeon D. C. Taylor, 1st Battalion 1st Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Captain A. P. Davies 29th, or 2nd Belooch Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 40 days, to proceed to Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

Lieut. Col. J. W. F. Sandwith, Bombay Infantry, from 15th March to 14th April, to Bombay on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March.
18 Eagle .... Langlais .... Rangoon Feb. 16.
Beaun Uamba .... McCann .... Calcutta, Feb. 12.
18 Mahi .... Nacoda .... Cochin, Feb. 27.

DEPARTURES.

March.
18 British Viceroy .... Davies .... Liverpool.
Timoor Shah .... Dugdale .... Calcutta (via Coast,)
Penang (s) .... McCollum .... Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Ragna*, A. Taxt, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Queen of the Lakes*, J. W. Thompson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Kriemjee Oodowjee*, R. H. Thompson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *John and Mary*, Geary, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Duleep Singh*, W. Jennings, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Tennyson*, H. T. Woods, bound to Liverpool.
Schooner *Mohedin Bux*, Nacoda, bound to Coisangerpatam.
Ship *City of Tanjore*, A. Milder, bound to Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Ship *Antonio Petrovlich*, for Liverpool.
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP "SIMOON," for Liverpool, will take ready Cotton at £2 per ton
Apply to PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents Ship "Simoon."

TENNANT'S BEER,—Newly arrived—Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply to the Godown-keeper of the undersigned.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash.
2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.) FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman going HOME, a beautiful little Australian Mare with Buggy and Harness to match.
A very neat turn out and cheap.
Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII., and in the ESTATE of SEWJEE NANSEY and COMPANY, Mr. CLEARY, Solicitor, applied yesterday to Sir CHARLES SARGENT, in Chambers, to appoint a new Trustee in the room of Mr. James W. Wright who is gone to England, and on the nomination of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM READ was appointed to act as such Trustee.

BUCK'S IMPROVED 2 FOOT 4 FOLD RULE with ELECTRUM JOINTS, the edge of the underside is bevelled and marked with the following scales 1/50 1/20 1/10 ⅛ ¼ 1/5 ⅜ ½ 1, the reverse side is marked in the usual manner, they are strongly and carefully made and will be found a most useful pocket companion ....Rs 5 8
Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

GEO W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s OVERLAND AGENCY.—Messrs. WHEATLEY and Co., formerly WAGHORN and Co., beg to announce that their Globe Express and GENERAL FORWARDING Business in Bombay lately superintended by Mr. PARTRIDGE is now conducted by their own Firm in their own names and all applications should be addressed accordingly to WHEATLEY and Co., Bombay.
Temporary offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, No. 4, Ground Floor, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "SIBERIA," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Delivery orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature
Captain Clark will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents Ship "Siberia."
Bombay, 18th March 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGREE of Bombay, a trader whose estate had been vested in Trustees under a Deed of Assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to leave given by the Honorable the Sitting Judge in Chambers an application will be made to him on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent be allowed to resume business as a merchant, any persons interested or intending to oppose the said application are at liberty to attend.—Dated this 15th day of March, 1867. DALLAS & Co.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED.)—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED) held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Old Court House Street, on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1867, at 3 P. M., Present—Mr. F. Schiller; Mr. R. B. Mackay; Mr. H. Knowles; Mr. A. G. Rousseac; Mr. Albert Smallwood, and Mr. J. J. Cogswell.
Mr. F. Schiller in the Chair.
The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read, the following Resolution was proposed and carried unanimously :—
Proposed by Mr. Albert Smallwood,
Seconded by Mr. A. G. Rousseac.
That the proceedings of the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 11th ultimo be, and they are hereby confirmed.
With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting separated. F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866. And in the matter of the EAST INDIAN TRADING and BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

BY direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the High Court, for hearing the adjourned application to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such call shall be for Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1867.
KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT,
Attorneys for Official Liquidator

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and of the BOMBAY CONTRACT & BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of April next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to Messrs. JOHN BEATTIE and HENRY GAMBLE, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at their Office in Rampart Row, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice ; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. MONDAY the 29th day of April next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House is appointed by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1867. CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

INDIAN LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Colebrooke's Digest of Hindoo Law, on Contracts and Successions. With a commentary by Jagannatha Tercapanchanana. 3rd edn. '64	32	0
Macnaghten's Principles and Precedents of Hindoo Law. 2nd edn. '65	14	8
Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law. 2nd edn.'63	4	8
Hindoo Law Books. Edited by W. Stokes, Esq	24	0
Williams's Digest of Hindoo Law. Cases at Madras	2	8
Sloan's Digest of Principles of Mahomedan Law	7	8
Mayne's Commentary on the Penal Code	14	8
——Principles and Practice of Criminal Law	6	8
The Indian Penal Code (Act 44 of 1860.) with an elaborate index. And the Whipping Act (No. VI. of 1864)	4	8
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages	7	8
Kindersley on the Law of Evidence	4	0
Norton on ditto. 5th edn. '65	19	8
Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts	4	8
Norton's Topics of Jurisprudence	16	8
Williams's The Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary Succession in British India (Acts X. and XXI. of 1865,) with analytical index	4	0
The Vakeel's Guide ; or a compendium of the laws most important for the efficient discharge of his professional duties, compiled and arranged by T. Subbannac haryar. 2nd edn.	6	8
Dictionary of Law Terms explaining the Technical Words and Phrases employed in the several departments of Law ; with a glossary of Indian judicial and revenue terms	7	8
The Abbe Dubois on the Manners and Customs of the People of India	21	8
Clarke's Unrepealed Regulations 1802-47, Madras Presidency	16	8
Part II. Vol. III. Madras High Court Cases 1866.	3	8
Rules of Practice, Madras High Court	1	0

16th March, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "NORTHAM,"

[*Orders must be accompnied by Cash, or they will not be attended to.*]

ASSORTED FLOWER SEEDS, per packet containing the following 20 varieties:—Mixed tall Nasturtiums ; Mignonette ; Collinsia Grandiflora ; Dwarf and Yellow Lupine ; Bartonia aurea ; Gilia tricolor ; Silene pendula ; Fragant and Purple Candytuft ; Campanula Pentagoria ; Flos Adonis ; Dwarf Scarlet Nasturtiums ; Red Virginian Stocks ; Nemophila Insignis ; Mixed Convolvulus, Major and Minor ; Carnation Poppy ; Mixed Dwarf German Larkspur ; and Mixed Sweet Peas—Rs. 5.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, per packet containing the following 20 varieties:—Early York Cabbage ; Mustard ; Cress ; Drumhead Lettuce ; Red Beet : Onions ; Parsnips ; Champion of England Peas ; Rising Sun Peas ; French Beans ; White Stone Turnips ; Knolkohl ; Musselboro' Leeks ; Iving's Nonsuch Celery ; Extra Curled Parsley ; James's Middle Carrots ; Green Curled Endive ; Turnip Radishes ; Long Scarlet Radishes ; Walcheren Broccoli.—Rs. 6¼.

ASSORTED VEGETABDE SEEDS, per packet containing the following 36 varieties :—Sangster's No. 1, Champion of England, Rising Sun, and Veitch's Perfection, Peas, one pint each ; Broad Winsor, Long Pod, and French Beans, one pint each ; Scarlet Runners, half a pint ; Red Beet ; Green Curled Endive ; Scotch Kale ; Musselboro' Leeks ; Sprouting and Walcheren Broccoli ; Brussels' Sprouts ; White Cos and Drumhead Lettuce ; White Spanish Onions ; Early York Cabbage ; Extra Curled Parsley ; Hardy Green Colewort ; Mustard ; Cress ; Early Horn and James's Middle Carrots ; Early Stone Turnips ; Cauliflower ; Long Scarlet Radishes ; Iving's Nonsuch Celery ; Turnip Radishes ; Spinach ; Savoy ; Vegetable Marrow ; Knolkohl ; Parsnips ; and Enfield Cabbage.—Rs. 12¼.

*** The above may also be had at our Branch Establishment, No. 1, East Street, Poona.
No loose Seeds on sale
Bombay, 15th March, 1867, CHESSON & WOODHALL

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SIXTEENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp by PAUL EDWARD BENDIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next ; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.
CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ELLORA"—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS—The B. I. and S. Company's Steamer "ROSE" will leave Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock with Passengers for out-going Mail Steamer "ELLORA."
Fare one Rupee—Luggage Free.

S. S. "KOINA"—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS—Steamer "ROSE" will leave Apollo Bunder at 10-30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY morning with Passengers for out-going Steamer "KOINA."
Fare one Rupee—Luggage Free.

A STOUT GALLOWAY, up to weight, for SALE. Apply to Mr. T. WILSON, TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Byculla.

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

THE ALEXANDRA WEDDING RING, of 22 Carat Gold, Dall marked, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE NEW JEWELLED "GUARD" RINGS, Set with Turquoise, Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald. A fresh assortment on sale by
TREACHER Co. (LIMITED).

WANTED, two thoroughly competent men to work a SODA WATER MACHINE at Jacobabad. Apply with Certificates to J. A. BROWN & Co.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867.

FOR SALE, an IRON LOWER YARD suitable for a 1,200 Ton Ship. Apply to Captain Gillies, "The Picture," or to
EDWARD BATES & Co.

LOST, BANK OF INDIA CERTIFICATES OF SHARES, Numbers 3134, 57, Number of Shares 1178, 1181 amount of shares 24 of the old issue in the name of the late Dr. HANBURY, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Any information regarding these shares ought to be handed to the subscriber, to whom as Administrator on the estate of the late Dr. Hanbury duplicates will be issued, any one selling the lost certificates will do so at his risk.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY AND TROMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators above the *Times of India* Office, No. 8, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY the 30th March instant, at 3 P. M., to appoint a Liquidator of the above Company in the Room of Mr. HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT about to proceed to England.
KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

TO LET at MATHERAN for the present Season, THREE Comfortable BUNGALOWS, known as the "EWART LODGE," "WADIA LODGE," and "MALDONGA HOUSE." All of them are furnished and well situated. Rents reasonable. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
No. 11, Forbes Street.

FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE in Church Gate Street above Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers. Rent cheap. One furnished BUNGALOW at Mahableshwur. Also an Upper-storied Commodious Bungalow at "Love Grove Villard," rent reasonable. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street House Agent.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the VIEGAS PATENT SLIP & FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED) held at the Registered office of the Company No. 6, Bombay Green, on the 18th day of March 1867 there were present 18 shareholders.

Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement calling the meeting and the special resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 4th March 1867, which were proposed, seconded, and unanimously confirmed as follows:—

1st. "That the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company Limited be wound up voluntarily."

2nd. "That Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, A. Viegas and Sorabjee Frommurze be appointed Liquidators without any remuneration."

3rd. "That the Liquidators have authority to transfer and sell the immovable property, fixtures, machinery, plant, stock in trade, the sum of Rs. 55,000 in cash, and the business and good will of the Company to the "Viegas Slip Company Limited," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 3,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each in such last mentioned Company."

CURSETJEE NOSSERWANJEE CAMA,
Bombay, 18th March 1867. Chairman.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th,
SECOND APPEARANCE
OF THE
CHINESE MAGICIAN
CHANG WANG,
NOVELLE AND INTERESTING TRICKS
OF LEGERDEMAIN.

NEW FEATS
BY THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS

FRIDAY, MARCH 22nd
A GRAND REPRESENTATION SPECIALLY
FOR
NATIVE LADIES,

SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
Prices of Admission.
First Class..........Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class..........Rs. 1

Children under ten years half price to First and Second Class only.

Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion Esplanade, from 10 A. M.

A number of Private Boxes fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8½.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Extra Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ellora*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Extra Overland Mails.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hours as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

March .... 20th | April 29th
April .... 3rd | May 4th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland mails.

Next Extra Overland Mail.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

March................ 22nd | April 4th

Extension of time in posting Overland Letters.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry Vingoorla Goa Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

Letters.

	Not exceeding ½ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

Newspapers.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

Banghy Parcels.

Distance	miles.	20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	" 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

MARCH NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Punch in 1[illegible] to Sir Bartle Frere.
HALF SHEET—The Bombay Races in 1868.
QUARTER SHEET—Parseiana.
Jack and the Sepoy.
Justice and the Loafers.
St. Dunstan and the other fellow and several other Vignettes.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1867.

The negotiations between the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay are not yet completed, because the Directors of the latter Bank are bent upon obtaining if possible for their luckless clients somewhat better terms of compromise than were at first offered. The original proposal made by the Bank of Bengal was based upon a minute prepared by the Secretary in favour of the establishment of a united State Bank for all India. This minute was forwarded to Bombay by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, as embodying their views on the general question of the advisability of extending their operations to this Presidency; and we have reason to believe that a similar communication was addressed to the Bank of Madras. The plan of amalgamating all three Banks has been sanctioned by the Government of India ; and a measure will be introduced into the Legislative Council to provide the necessary Charter for the new Bank ; but meanwhile the special circumstances of the Bank of Bombay require that some provisional arrangement, to save it from utter ruin, shall at once be entered into. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal suggested that the difficulty might be overcome in this way :—Their Bank has now a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,20,00,000, with power to call up Rs. 80,00,000 more. This additional capital it was proposed to raise forthwith by the issue of new shares at 25 per cent. premium among the present shareholders of the Bank. The whole capital would then amount to three crores, with a reserve fund of forty lacs. Ten thousand more shares were then to be allotted at the same premium (25 per cent.) to the shareholders of the Bombay Bank, so that the capital of the amalgamated Bank would be four crores of rupees with a reserve fund of sixty-five lacs. It was proposed, further, that the quota of capital to be contributed by Bombay should be paid up by instalments at fixed dates as the liquidation of the old business went on—the first instalment to be Rs. 500 a share—but the Bank of Bengal stipulated that the new Bank should take over nothing but cash. In reply to this offer the Directors of the Bank of Bombay represented that the rate of premium at which the new shares were to be issued was fixed too high, and that 15 instead of 25 per cent. would be sufficient to make the reserve fund as large in proportion to the new capital as it now is to the present capital. Our Directors also claimed for the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay the privilege of being allowed, if they chose, to pay up the whole amount of their shares in the new Bank at once, and thus place themselves on an equal footing with the Bengal shareholders. The liquidation of the old Bank might, they suggested, be conducted by the new Bank for a commission on account of those interested in the results of the winding-up. The letter containing this amended scheme cannot yet have reached Calcutta, and, as there is no absolute certainty of a favourable answer being received, it may be of service to the shareholders if we give a few figures to show the exact difference between the two proposals, and what is to be gained or lost by a continuance of the controversy as to the terms on which the amalgamation should be effected :—

Bengal Proposal.

	Shares.	Capital.	Reserve.	Proportion of Reserve to Capital.
	22,000	Rs. 2,20,00,000	20,00,000	nearly 10 per cent.
Bengal New	8,000	80,00,000	20,00,000	25 "
	30,000	3,00,00,000	40,00,000	13 "
Bombay	10,000	1,00,00,000	25,00,000	25 "
	40,000	4,00,00,000	65,00,000	16 "

Bombay Proposal.

	Shares.	Capital.	Reserve.	Proportion of Reserve to Capital.
	22,000	2,20,00,000	20,00,000	nearly 10 per cent.
Bengal New	8,000	80,00,000	12,00,000	15 "
	30,000	3,00,00,000	32,00,000	10⅔ "
Bombay	10,000	1,00,00,000	15,00,000	"
	40,000	4,00,00,000	47,00,000	11¾ "

In a word, Bengal asks a premium of £100,000 more than the Bombay Directors wish to give for the advantages the shareholders here are to derive from the proposed amalgamation. It may seem that the Directors of the prosperous Bank at Calcutta are bent on driving a hard bargain with us when they demand that Bombay shall help to raise the reserve fund of the new Bank to 16 per cent. of the capital, while their own reserve only amounts to about 10 per cent., and that the amendment proposed by the Directors here is fair and reasonable. But it must be remembered that beggars cannot be choosers ; and also that nothing can be more costly or vexatious to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay than the prolonged delays which any diversity of opinion between the two parties to the proposed arrangement is sure to create. What, after all, is the amount of the saving which the Directors of the Bank of Bombay hope to effect for their clients ? They offer Rs. 1,15,00,000 instead of Rs. 1,25,00,000 ; that is to say, they have begun a correspondence which may put off a settlement for weeks, merely in the hope of reducing the whole amount of the losses of their Bank by ten lacs of rupees. Now, ten lacs of rupees distributed among the shareholders is only equivalent to Rs. 50 a share ; and it is important to consider whether the chance of gaining this sum can be reckoned a fair compensation for the risk of the proposed amalgamation not being accomplished. This question is easily answered by a reference to the terms offered to the shareholders. A Bank of Bengal share, of Rs. 1,000 paid up, was worth last week Rs. 1,750 per share, and the mere rumour of the extension of the Bank's operations to this Presidency has raised the value of each share to Rs. 2,000. Now, a shareholder of the Bank of Bombay, if he gets one of these shares allotted to him in exchange for two of his old shares (this will be the proportion if Bombay gets 10,000 shares), has to pay, at 25 per cent premium, Rs. 1,250 only for each share, thus obtaining an immediate profit of Rs. 750 per share, besides what he may afterwards recover from the liquidation of the Bombay Bank. If he get back Rs. 250 a share on each of his original shares, the ultimate result of the transaction will be that he will have received Rs. 500 + Rs. 750, or Rs. 1,250, in exchange for two shares which are now worth about Rs. 400 each in the Bombay market. Of course, if the liquidation of the old Bank should turn out more favourably than is now anticipated, the result will be still more advantageous to the shareholders ; and we fear the Directors are quarrelling about a trifle when they make a point of yielding Rs. 50 a share more or less to complete a bargain, the conclusion of which would at once increase by 50 per cent. the value of the shareholders' property. At the same time, we think the Directors are right in asking that the shareholders may be permitted to pay the whole purchase money of the shares in one instalment. Were the agreement between the two Banks once signed, capitalists would be most eager to invest their money in Bank of Bombay shares, and no difficulty would be formed in providing the means of paying off the old shareholders who are already ruined by their connection with the Bank, and in establishing a thoroughly new and sound institution.

The idea of forming one strong and united Bank to conduct the business of the State will, we believe, meet with general acceptance among mercantile men throughout India. In Bombay, at all events, we have learned to our cost that it is impossible out of the materials at our disposal to construct a Board of Directors for a joint stock Presidency Bank that shall command the respect and confidence of the public. The device of putting officials and merchants on the Board together to check one another is of no avail in a small society like ours, in which there are no merchants whose whole faculties are not devoted to the active pursuit of trade and the furtherance of their private interests, and no servants of Government who are capable of discerning at the right moment the attempts of their mercantile colleagues to lead them astray. We hope that, if a new Bank is constituted, we shall have no more Boards of Directors in Bombay. What we want in the head of the public Bank of the Presidency is not speculative genius or brilliant financial ability, but simply the honest, straightforward, common-sense of a man who has studied the safe practice of banking in some of the best institutions at home. Let such an agent be appointed to the charge of the new Bank of Bombay, and trusted with authority to do what he likes, so long as he does not contravene certain established principles of banking, and we need not have the slightest fear that the Bank will not do a very large and profitable business.

REVIEW.

The Day and the Hour or Notes on Prophecy. By Captain W. A. Baker, *Royal Bombay Engineers.*

(*From a Correspondent.*)

A few days ago, through the kindness of a friend, we obtained the loan of Captain Baker's book on prophecy. Having in our time read several very absurd books on this extremely unsatisfactory subject, we felt somewhat surprised that any officer in an Indian service should have seriously studied the matter. There is a high authority that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and, being ourselves engaged in the multifarious duties of the Government service, we wondered how an officer similarly employed could find time for speculations totally unconnected with his official work. The preface, however, shows that the book has been generated in the English climate where the atmosphere seems of late to be clouded with the fogs of theological discussion. As was well remarked by Sir Joseph Arnould the other day, the overpowering responsibilities of one's position in this country prevent that tendency to abstract or trivial speculation which seizes morbid young men in England ; and makes a detail of ritual or a quarrel with a curate as important a matter to them as a new road or a tank or a land settlement is to us. Captain Baker has come under the morbid influence we allude to. It would have been better if he had applied himself to the studies of his profession ; irrigation, railroads and tanks. He ought to have left the future of the world to the clergy, but he cannot help rushing into print. We have taken the trouble to read his book, and, on finishing it, have to regret that it afforded nothing better than amusement. As the author attempts to prove his assertions by argument, his work is entitled to logical criticism. His method consists in taking the whole Bible as an infallible authority, subject, however, to a peculiar interpretation of his own. As Werner attempted to explain the history of Rome by the mineralogy of its soil, as Watts and other logicians endeavoured to discover the truth or falsity of every proposition by their own art without the assistance of recorded phenomena, so Captain Baker by a spurious imitation of Pythagoras tries to unfold the dark secrets of the future by the use or rather the abuse of numbers. He frames a theory regarding the moral meaning of each of the digits, and then fishes for coincidences to suit it. Of course the truth of his hypothesis concerning each number depends on the number and nature of the phenomena of which it affords an explanation. His classifications are arbitrary, and he forgets that classification may be varied infinitely according to the particular thing we abstract from our notion. He says :—"The fowl creation is three, birds of prey, birds of song, and domestic fowl. This division clearly excludes parrots and paddy birds." In classifying organic creation, Captain Baker rejects the system of Cuvier and takes no notice of the spinal column or the ganglia as a means of generalization. Besides this, he has fallen into that very common fallacy of supposing a common term to be a real existence.

He starts his numerical theory with the unit figure : "One is God who is the circle, the only figure formed by one line complete in itself, without beginning and without end, beyond everything, embracing everything within itself." Here the author's mathematics appear to have failed him, for he has forgotten the necessity of accurate definition. A circle is a plain figure, a mere superficies, and therefore inferior to a sphere as an emblem of comprehensiveness. The wide stretching sea is not so apt an image of the universal deity as the all including sky.

Two represents Christ as the second person in the Trinity and in his double capacity of Son of God and Son of man. A married couple also are two and one, but there is a sense of incompletion which leads to restlessness until they produce children. The Bible is quoted in favour of this analogical argument : "If two lie together, then they have heat, but how can one be warm alone ?" Only two of each unclean beast went into the ark, &c. By such examples the author considers it proved that the dual number represents companionship, an agreement, and yet a sense of something wanting. The next number has a much better reputation. Three means *individual completion in heaven and on earth.* Three is composed of 1+1+1=3 ; and the cube of one is one : therefore three represents the Trinity complete in unity. All creation follows the analogy of the Creator's essence. For example, "Inorganic creation is 3—the grass, the herb yielding fruit, and the fruit tree yielding fruit." Captain Baker deriving his science from the book of Genesis seems to consider plants to be inorganic. He also classes the cetacea among fishes which are three, namely whales, living creatures, and winged fowl. How can a fowl be a fish, and what is the meaning of the words "living creature ?" They include anything from a spotted deer to a sponge. But Captain Baker limits their signification to fishes and then leaves us in doubt whether fishes are not to be found in the next world, where living creatures and angels enter into a triad. Our friend next tells us that the commandments are three—they used to be called ten in the Catechism : and if Captain Baker wanted a higher unity he ought to have adopted the classification in the Testament which reduces them to two. But if he will make his own selections, he might as well make them select. How can we co-ordinate the three unclean spirits like frogs and the three stories in the ark with the English Church which is a triad of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons and High, Low, and Broad ? What shall we say to Balaam smiting his ass three times ? We infer that Captain Baker considers three blows to be a complete thrashing. Now nine is the square of three, and, if there be anything in mathematical symmetry, the cat-of-nine-tails ought to be esteemed as a very efficient weapon. But it is not so. Nine according to the book under review is partly divine, partly evil, partly worldly and therefore incomplete. Ten has no such objections—*it is the first complete number for the world* : and as it is as well to do a thing thoroughly when you go about it, we recommend that the Revenue Commissioners make the Magistrates add a tenth appendage to the present incomplete instrument of castigation.

Four and five are no better than they should be, but six is actually "Satanic." The sixth body in the solar system has been destroyed. The sixth commandment points to murder, the worst of all crimes. The number of the Beast is 666.

Seven represents "holy completion." Jacob served Laban 7 years for Leah and 7 years for Rachel. Now, we all know that Jacob objected to that long period of courtship ; and if he had been less greedy and had a little more pluck, he would have got Rachel to run away with him long before. Fancy, courting a girl for fourteen years ! This is holy completion with a vengeance. The woman who had seven husbands is also an unfortunate instance. Such completion is nowhere looked upon as holy except on the Malabar Coast and in the Himalayan vallies. Mary Magdalene had seven devils cast out of her. The number of the deacons was seven. As Captain Baker puts these three facts immediately after each other, it is quite in accordance with his analogical method to infer that Mary Magdalene was the unfortunate woman in question, and that the Deacons were her seven husbands whom she afterwards turned away, and called bad names.

The author's style of argument is absurd—it can be made to prove inconsistent propositions. For example, two is incomplete as we said before. Man and wife are incomplete till they have children. If they have only one child, they are all right because their number is three which means completion in heaven and earth. Yet if this doctrine is believed, additions to the family will be regarded with apprehension, and those couples who are unlucky enough to have twins will feel in a position of great embarrassment because four is a worldly number, five represents incompletion, six is Satanic : hence it would become necessary to have three more children as soon as possible, in order that the two parents + the twins + the three addenda may make up a family of seven which number signifies holy repletion.

The author goes into most elaborate calculations and states his arguments in algebraic formula. He quotes from the Apocalypse and the Book of Daniel which are not unorthodox. But we are much grieved and scandalized to find that the principal source of his inspiration is the second book of Esdras, a production which the Church does not consider pucka. We are afraid that this laxity will be a stumbling-block in the way of weaker brethren and foolish virgins.

It will be seen that Captain Baker has no very clear premises to reason upon : the wonder is how he managed to come to such distinct conclusions. Dr. Cumming has always avoided fixing exact days, but our friend here keeps the time like a clock. He tells you the year, the day, and the hour of the different vials and trumpets, and we heartily wish he were a prophet himself in order that the meaning of his prophecies might be plain. It is with deep admiration that we submit to the cogency of the reasoning which identifies Louis Napoleon with the beast, the Antichrist and the Little Horn. People who approved of the emancipation of the serfs will regret to hear that the present Czar of Russia is to be killed by the French on the 3rd June, 1872. If there is to be a European War so soon as that, the merchants of Bombay ought to bestir themselves about fortifications, and not squabble over wet docks.

Captain Baker finds a string of names in Esdras, and with that ability to discern remote analogies which all clever men possess, he identifies them with those of the English monarchs since the Tudor dynasty. James II. is the same as Amos, which means a burden : and, says the book, a burden he was, for the people had to depose him. William III. is Joel, an ugly name which means self-willed. He might as well be called Job, for, although he undoubtedly had that strong purpose which all ambitious men have, Burnet and all his biographers give him credit for other eminent qualities, among which self-control and patience are conspicuous. Queen Anne is Abdias, "a servant of the Lord," and poor George I. who came across the sea from Hanover is identified as Jonas, the man who lived in a whale's belly. Our seer, however, finds his theory rather weak in one or two instances. He admits that he does not clearly see why Charles I. should be called Isaac, which means "laughter." He is right there, for Lord Clarendon tells us about that royal seriousness of demeanour which befitted a king who was to die as he did. James I. is ticketted as Abraham "the father of a multitude." We think this designation would have been more appropriately applied to his grandson Charles II, the merry king, who had a literal right to be called the father of his people, at least of a good many of them. We particularly point this out to Captain Baker, as if our conjecture is correct the analogy would be much more striking than the similarity between the names Apollyon and Napoleon on which he lays so much stress.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is made into Zachary, a very ugly name indeed, while the Prince of Wales, poor fellow, appears as Malachi, "the angel of the Lord." There are so many strange and startling things in this book, that we are not sure whether the author does not intend to be witty, for strangeness is the soul of wit. Yet if that had been his aim, why did he not get hold of the word "Malachite," a kind of green stone, which is useful for ornaments, and would have made a fine peg on which to hang conjectures. Malachi is going to get Palestine back for the Jews. The Queen means to retire into private life, and the end of all this strange eventful history is the end of the world which is fixed to take place at sunset on the 20th September 1878.

We hope not. In that case, what motive shall we have for exertion ? Why should we collect local funds ? Why should we build dharmsallas and make costly roads ? There is quite enough timber in Canara to last this Presidency till we need it no longer, and therefore forest conservancy is a mistake. If the end of all things is so near at hand why should we go on with the Revenue Survey ? The Inamdars and tenants under a permanent settlement will have no advantage over the thirty years leaseholders. We shall find our hopes of pension and retirement to be a delusion and a share. Many of us will never get even our three years' furlough. We had better eat and drink and be merry now, for to-morrow we die. Let us all become Epicureans, and, with the irresponsibility our new position creates, we will alter two words of the song to suit our Presidency and Captain Baker, and quiet the fears which his book has caused among the ladies by singing the ode which Mr. G. O. Trevelyan addressed to the belles of Calcutta under similar circumstances—

Matilda dear, why look so sad, you pretty little quaker ?
Oh, leave the number of the Beast to puzzle Captain Baker.
What can't be cured, must be endured. Perchance a gracious fate
May spare us till the awful year of 1878.
Per hance Jove's Board of Public Works the dread decree has passed
And next cold season with its joys is doomed to be our last.
Let's to the supper room again, though Kitmutgars may frown,
And in the Governor's Champagne drink all these tremors down,
What time like us he left his home, did sad prophetic fears
Whisper "'tis probable the world will end before five years ?"
No, charmer mine, let you and me despise these narrow views ;
The world is like the ballroom now, before you where to choose.
So book me for the fifteenth waltz : there just beneath my thumb ;
Oh not the next to that, my girl, the next may never come

Camp, Feb. 22nd 1867. Q. E. D.

We learn that Mr. Temple has adopted strict measures to check the progress of small-pox in the towns and villages of the Central Provinces, whenever it may break out. This order will do much good, as vaccination is not much in favour among the nations, and the disease has hitherto, never been properly checked.

We hear from Jubbulpore, dated the 15th instant, that owing to some of the masonry on the Sheer Nuddee bridge having given way, a further delay will be caused in the completion of the line to that station of the G. I. P. Railway. A very large fair had been going on for the past ten days at Ranee Tal, a few miles out of the station, on the Nursingpore road. There were some eighty thousand people present. The police rendered good service under a native inspector, but during the mela, the conduct of the assemblage was good, some twenty arrests only being made. During the past week a waggonette running with the mail between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore, was robbed in the Rewah territory, both the Political Agent, Mr. Coles, and Mail Superintendent, Mr. Jordan, proceeded to the spot, but as yet no trace of the robbers has been found. It is strongly rumoured that Mr. Strachey from Oudh is to succeed Mr. Temple as Chief Commissioner, should he be transferred to Hyderabad. Mr. Strachey was formerly Judicial Commissioner, and prefers the climate of the Central Provinces to that of Oudh. The first reunion of the season takes place on the 27th, in the Exhibition building. The races come off this week. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers kept up St. David's day, by having various sports.

The following extract is taken from a work by M. Proteaux on the manufacture of paper. To persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the craft, the number of those materials and processes will be a cause of surprise ; and many readers personally engaged in the manufacture will learn for the first time, from the pages of this book, the nicety with which manufacturers of the most scientific and careful kind classify their different qualities of the same material. One smiles at hearing that there is a constitutional difference between town and country rags ; that just as countrymen are stouter than town men, rags from villages are robuster than city shreds. The "quality of rags," says M. Proteaux, "varies very much, according to the source from which they are obtained. Those collected from great centres of population are fine and white, but not strong. The use of concentrated lyes in bleaching the clothes has considerably injured the resisting power of the fibres. They are, so to speak, burnt, tear easily between the fingers, and suffer a considerable waste during their transformation into paper. Country rags, on the other hand, are coarse, of a greyer appearance, but strong, and containing many mending pieces nearly new. As we shall see later, these kinds are very valuable to give body to the paper." In his classification of materials, M. Proteaux mentions no less than forty-five kinds of rag. These refuse shreds are bought, by weight, from collectors who have recourse to various artifices to raise the ponderosity of their accumulations. "To increase the weight of their rags, some dealers wet them. M. Piette, formerly a paper-manufacturer, tells us that he has seen rag-men take their wares to the bank of a stream, spread them out in layers, sprinkle them successively with water and fine sand, and then shove the whole into a bag. We mention this as a fact, which we desire to believe is of very rare occurrence, in order to show how far a want of good faith may be carried." As substitutes for rags, which are steadily growing rarer, and consequently costlier, many textile materials are in actual and successful use, and as many more have been proposed for consumption in the manufacture of paper. In his list of the former class of materials, the author mentions : abaca (Manilla hemp), agave of Cuba (American aloe or century plant), cultivated hemp, white hemp of Hayti, Indian hemp, cotton, acacia, fibres of aloes, Spanish broom, silkweed, hops, jute (Bengal hemp), down of the date-tree, common flax, Chinese hemp, textile mallows, paper mulberry, Chinese nettle, New Zealand flax, fibres of false aloes, esparto, lindentree, yucca. Strangely numerous, also, are the different kinds of paper between coarse wrapping and compact drawing paper, between cream-laid letter and bibulous blotting-sheets.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

(*Translated for the "Bombay Gazette" from the Revue Des Deux Mondes.*)

We translate a series of extracts from an able and interesting article in the last number of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* which will show what our neighbours on the southern side of the Channel think of the progress of the Muscovite giant in Central Asia and the position of England in reference to the struggle. The portion which we present to-day contains a vivid narrative of the progress of Russian conquest in Turkistan during recent years ; that which we shall present tomorrow contains a critical exposition of the policy of the two countries.

To the south of Siberia, beyond the Caspian and Aral Seas, lies an immense region known by the sufficiently vague name of Central Asia, which in spite of the progress of geographical science, is even yet a region almost entirely unknown. It is for this reason perhaps that public opinion, at least in France, has not been much moved by observing that Russia is extending day by day its power over these remote countries. What matters it, it is asked, that nomadic hordes and barren steppes recognise the domination of the Russian Empire ? Such conquests will neither enrich its treasury nor augment its armies ; and by the mere fact of increasing out of all proportion the extent of its territory, it only enfeebles itself, breaking the unity of its action, as we see life languishing in a body which has grown to abnormal size. There is nevertheless a dangerous illusion in lulling ourselves to sleep with these reasons for our security or indifference ; it is to misknow the vitality and power of assimilation of which Russia has given numerous proofs ; it is above all to show a profound ignorance of the resources and importance of Central Asia in a commercial and political point of view. The cabinet of St. Petersburg, better informed on this subject, has from the reign of Peter the Great, made the possession of that country an object of its persevering ambition ; but too shrewd to announce beforehand its designs, it has buried them in profound secrecy and has revealed them only when the storm which had been secretly gathering was ready to burst..............................

What is this country whose conquest has for a long time been pursued with so much ardour by the cabinet of St. Petersburg ? The name of Central Asia, Tartary or Turkistan does not imply merely the steppe situated to the south of Siberia ; it comprehends also countries rich and well peopled, and bathed by two rivers, the Syr-Daria and the Amou-Daria which take their rise near the frontiers of China, traverse the country from east to west and fall into the sea of Aral after having spread abundance and the means of life along their whole course. These mighty rivers receive the tribute of a host of affluents which descend from the hill-slopes of Pamier, the vast plateau which binds the Celestial mountains to the Himalayas. The importance of such a region is easily understood. In olden times the commerce of the whole of Asia was carried on along the southern of the two rivers, the Amou-Daria, which then continued its course, which now ends at the sea of Aral, to the Caspian Sea. In later times, the river having been diverted from its channel and the fanatical races of Turkistan having shut up their country against foreigners, it became necessary to seek some other route for bringing into the west the riches of China and India. Ships replaced caravans ; and thanks to its powerful marine, England succeeded in concentrating in its hands the greatest share of the trade of the East. But from the end of the 17th century, the Russian Empire, placed on the threshold of both Europe and Asia, has entertained serious ideas of constituting itself the principal commercial entrepot of the two continents, and since that time, the thought has never ceased to be one of the constant rules of its policy. To effect that object, it was first necessary to obtain possession of the Syr-Daria and the Amou-Daria, then to restore the latter of these rivers to its ancient course, in short, to unite it with the Volga and thus to form a line of communication 2,700 miles in length, the one extremity of which should touch St. Petersburg and the other the Hindoo Kooch. This gigantic design it does not appear impossible to execute ; and the construction of a canal is spoken of which shall carry the waters of the Syr into the Amou-Daria and so form a volume large enough to open up a navigable passage to the Caspian Sea.

Nevertheless, natural obstacles are not the only, nor perhaps the greatest difficulties which Russia has to surmount to realise the dream of Peter the Great. The three states or khanats (Khiva, Bokhara and Kokand) situated to the south of the steppe of Kirgbiz are inhabited by peoples whom a fragment of a former civilization combined with the fiercest Mussulman fanaticism renders capable of opposing the most strenuous resistance to European invasion. Bokhara above all, which is situated in the very heart of Turkistan, and which reckons with pride among the number of its cities, the ancient capital of Timour, the famous Samarcand, is distinguished by its warlike energy and intellectual superiority. Traversed by the Amou-Daria, this country enjoys even in our own day a certain commercial prosperity ; Chinese, Persians, Tartars, and Kirghiz repair in crowds to its bazaars, in which are collected the finest cotton fabrics and the richest silk stuffs—in a word, the finest products of Turcoman manufacture. More famous still for its religious zeal than its commercial prosperity, the city of Bokhara which might be named the Rome of Islam extends to a great distance over these regions its moral supremacy ; its sovereign takes the title of the chief of Believers ; its priests or mollahs are regarded as the most distinguished interpreters of the Mahomedan faith, and from all points of Asia, a multitude of the faithful animated by a fervent piety pour towards the tombs of its saints. Moreover, although Bokhara recognises the spiritual authority of the Sultan of Constantinople, it does not submit blindly to it, and it upbraids with bitterness that prince for allowing himself to be corrupted by the pernicious influence of the Europeans. These burning religious convictions are a force which Russia cannot throw out of calculation ; and accordingly to diminish the opposition which it foresees, Russia has declared herself in Asia the protectress of Islamism. She has founded mosques in the steppe and teaches the Koran to the Kirghiz, in short, instead of priding herself on her christian proselytism, she makes herself a mussulman propagandist. If the morality of such conduct is doubtful, and though in acting so Russia serves in a moderate degree the interests of civilization of which she boasts herself the representative in Asia, we cannot but see that this policy is not destitute of ability and that it facilitates wonderfully the work of conquest.

To the south-west of Bokhara lies the Khanat of Khiva, a country not less favoured by nature, and extending along the lower course of the Amou-Daria and the flat southern shores of the sea of Aral. It is a sort of Oasis surrounded on all sides by deserts of sand. It contains great cities, populous villages and smiling plains from which an intelligent system of irrigation produces rich harvests. Commerce has not been cultivated less assiduously than agriculture ; besides its fruits which are esteemed in Persia, Turkey and even in China, Khiva exports a great quantity of manufactured articles. The city of Ourdjendj is renowned for its *tchapani* or robes made from wool or silk of two colours ; Tach-Haus makes excellent tissues and the capital of the Khanat manufactures elegant bronzes. Unfortunately the excessive imposts which burden the produce of the soil and the products of industry, discourage the cultivator and merchant, and the wealth and industry of the country are drained for the enrichment of a greedy despotism. On the other hand, the incessant depredations of the Nomades who infest the surrounding deserts cause frequent obstacles to trade with the neighbouring countries, which, moreover, is greatly cramped by the insufficiency and by the difficulty of the communications. Some commercial and diplomatic relations have existed for many centuries between St. Petersburg and Khiva, but these relations interrupted by continual hostilities, have created more animosity than sympathy between the two Governments. In 1839 when Lord Auckland invaded Cabul, the Emperor Nicholas who feared that England would march from that city upon Turkistan and possess herself of the prey which he himself coveted, ordered General Perovski to direct an expedition against Khiva. The motives alleged were numerous ; the Khan of Khiva had driven to revolt the Kirghiz tributaries of the Czar, he dispatched bands of robbers against the caravans and reduced into slavery many hundreds of Russian subjects ; but the consideration which overruled all others in the mind of Nicholas, was the desire to prevent Great Britain from establishing herself in Central Asia. Perovski, however, failed ; a part of his troops perished in the deserts which surround the sea of Aral, the remainder regained Orenburg with great difficulty and Khiva maintained its independence.

Instructed by this reverse, the cabinet of St. Petersburg resolved to direct its attacks upon a point more vulnerable, namely the Khanat of Khokand where success immediately crowned its efforts. That state, situated to the north-east of Bokhara and to the south of the great steppe of the Kirghiz, watered by the Syr-Daria, was a possession not less desirable than Khiva. Its vast territory owes to the mountains which shelter it, and to the rivers which furrow it, a

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fertility from which a better Government would have drawn precious resources, but intestine dissensions, fomented clandestinely by Russia, and continual wars with neighbouring Khanats, desolate and impoverish the country. The population has nothing of that warlike spirit which characterises the Bokharians; and a few hundreds of their enemies have more than once sufficed to seize large cities such as Taskend, Kokand, and Chemkend. The inhabitants who draw their wealth principally from the cross-trade between China and Orenbourg, would behold, with less repugnance than the other natives, European civilization implanting itself in the midst of them if they could enjoy at that price a peace less precarious, and develop in security their industry.

Farther at the eastern extremity of Turkistan there is a country regarding which Europe possesses as yet very little precise information. Since the days of Marco Polo and the Jesuit Goez only one traveller has ventured into these inhospitable regions—the unfortunate Adolphus Schlagentweit who paid with his life for his audacious enterprise. His fate did not damp the zeal of other explorers, and thanks to the labours of a Russian officer, M. Valikhanof, we possess now some valuable materials regarding the history and the political situation of Chinese Tartary. The truth is, the choice of the agent commissioned by the Government of St. Petersburg to study a country which even then its forecasting ambition coveted, was highly calculated to prepare the way for the success of the enterprise. M. Valikhanof, the son of a Kirghiz Sultan and born in the steppe, speaking the language and acquainted with all the customs of the people of Central Asia, was able to make his observations without fear of being taken for an emissary of the Europeans. As Eastern Tartary is now contiguous to the new Russian possessions, we do not think we deviate from our subject if we give a rapid sketch of the state of that country. Very poor as regards the productions of the soil, it consists in great part of arid and sandy plains in the middle of which rise many towns which, despite the oppression of the Chinese, are yet centres of commercial importance. The principal city, Kashgar, occupies relatively to Central Asia the position that Kiakhta occupies for Siberia, and Canton and Shanghai for European nations. Well-known routes on which are planted *urtengs* or stations bind together the different localities; isolated travellers and little caravans find at them victuals and forage; and telegraph posts are there established to transmit information in case of insurrection or war. The eastern Turcomans, fierce followers of Mahomed, submit with foaming discontent to the disciples of Confucius, and the Court of Pekin, has never been able to confirm its rule in that region. Frequent rebellions yield at intervals an ephemeral power to the ancient chiefs, the *hodgas* or so-called descendants of the prophet; but the Chinese lose no time in recapturing the insurgent cities, and these conflicts bring in their train sanguinary executions, the first care of the victorious party being always to put its enemies to death. At the commencement of the last year (1866) a new revolt broke out in the cities of Kashgar and Yarkend, and it does not appear that up to the present hour the soldiers of the celestial Empire have been able to re-establish the authority of the Mandarins in them. Nevertheless the inhabitants no sooner throw off the yoke of the Chinese authorities, than they pass under another. The Kokandis, driven from their country by the Russian invasion, have invaded Eastern Tartary whose intestine divisions have delivered it without resistance to the unexpected invaders.

Such is the field of battle where is being played out in our day the future of Asia, and where the Russians have made for some years an almost continual progress. It is this movement, too little heeded, of which we propose to present to the reader the most important phases and the latest results.

Faithful to the part which its fortunate situation between the two continents assigns to it, the Muscovite empire labours with unequal success but with a pertinacity which one cannot but admire to extend itself both in Europe and Asia. The conquest of the Caucasus, the gradual annihilation of Turkey show that the policy of Peter the Great survives in his successors. But being less hindred in Turkistan the march of Russia there has been both more rapid and more certain. She has commenced by pushing the frontiers of her territory from the north to the south of the desert which separates Siberia from Jaxartes (Syr-Daria), thus incorporating three millions of Kirghiz over whom her influence had hitherto been purely nominal. A regular Government, she urged, could not submit to having for a frontier a steppe inhabited by wandering tribes, and it was necessary to go forward in the interest of order and civilization. Accordingly, three fortresses were erected in 1848, those of Karabulak, Oural upon the river Irghiz, and Orenburg upon the Turgai. These had a double object. They permitted the exercise of an effective surveillance over the nominal hordes, and they formed the links of a chain which should subsequently unite the ancient Russian frontier to the ever-coveted line of the Syr-Daria. The same year also saw the fort of Aralsk rise at the mouth of the river having the same name. Specious as was the motive put forward to justify these encroachments, it deceived nobody. It was easy to understand that the occupation of the valley of the Jaxartes appeared to the St. Petersburg Government to be a necessary measure for consolidating and developing its preponderance in Central Asia. But the southern border of the great steppe did not form a frontier more easily defended than the north, and as for the interests of order, commerce and humanity, that is a mantle with which ambition never fails to cover itself.

The oppression which the Ozbegs of Kokand exercised at this period over the Kirghiz who dwelt on the borders of the basin of the Syr-Daria furnished a fitting pretext for Russian intervention. They had constructed along the river a line of fortresses from which they issued against the caravans and levied on the agricultural population exorbitant imposts.... These exactions accompanied with great violence caused profound irritation. A great number of the oppressed Kirghiz, abandoned their fields and dispersed in the steppes where they fell back into a nomade life. Others sought help from the inhabitants of Khiva who jealous of the extension of Kokand, had established many forts along the left bank of the Kuvan-Daria, one of the principal southern affluents of the Jaxartes; but they soon discovered that they had found in the people of Khiva an oppressor instead of an ally. A prey to two masters equally greedy, the country had then more to suffer than ever, and Russia, when she appeared, was regarded as a liberatress by the oppressed Kirghiz. The two Khanats of Khiva and Khokand could not but take alarm at seeing a rival and redoutable power establish itself at the mouth of the Syr-Daria. Without coming to a declared war they harassed the Russian troupes by continual skirmishes at the same time that they overwhelmed the Kirghiz with new vexations by way of punishment for having lent their aid to the Europeans. These incursions were at first feebly repelled by the Russians; the garrison of Aralsk was not sufficiently numerous to take the offensive. . . . . . .

In spite of their apparent inaction the Russians made vast preparations; considerable stores were collected at Orenburg, three sailing ships were launched upon the sea of Aral, as were also, very soon afterwards, two iron steamers, which it was necessary to send in pieces from Sweden where they had been built, to St. Petersburg, thence to Samara, and finally to the fort of Aralsk. Nor was it all to have transported these vessels with infinite difficulty to the mouth of the Syr-Daria; the want of fuel presented obstacles to steam navigation which would have appeared insurmountable to any will less persevering than that of the Emperor Nicholas. He caused to be sent from the banks of the Don enormous quantities of anthracite, which delivered on the spot did not cost less than £12 a ton. At last in the month of May 1852, all the measures were taken and the armaments completed, and General Perovski resolved to put in execution, a project which he had for a long time conceived of establishing a line of fortresses along the course of the Syr-Daria. It was not, he said, to aggrandise in that quarter the empire of the Czar, for the Kirghiz who were subjects of the Czar, already lived upon the right bank of the river. It is not doubtful, nevertheless, that the march of the European troops ought to be considered by the Ozbegs of Kokand as an invasion; the inhabitants of Khiva themselves, although less directly menaced, felt the danger of Russian proximity. "It is all up with us" they cried, "if the Russians drink the waters of the Syr-Daria."

The principal Turcoman fort Akmesdjed was situated a hundred leagues beyond Aralsk; a division of 500 men was sent to reconnoitre the place and to order the Kokandis to abandon a position which they had unjustly taken from the oppressed Kirghiz. Informed of the approach of the Russians the enemy destroyed the dikes of the river and flooded the country beyond the fortress. This obstacle did not disconcert the troops; plunging into the water up to their middles they reached Akmesdjed whose outworks they overturned without meeting with serious resistance. It was, however, necessary to withdraw after this first advantage; the Kokandis who expected reinforcements refused to deliver it and the Russians had no heavy ordnance to attempt an assault. After having rased three forts of less importance constructed farther down the river the Russians regained Aralsk, more confident than ever in the ultimate success of their enterprise.

The following year General Perovski sent from Orenbourg by detachments a large expeditionary corps. In order that nothing should interfere with the march of the troops, orders had been issued to the Nomad Sultans to clear the steppe of all bands of marauders. The very Kirghiz in whose name the expedition was undertaken were ordered to keep at a distance from the camp throughout the whole route so that they might not diminish the resources already so meagre and precarious which the scant herbage of the saline and sandy plains offered. In spite of heat, fatigue and thirst, the Russians arrived without much loss at Aralsk from which they were marched, towards the end of June upon Akmesdjed. The Kokandis on their side also, had turned the time to good account and fortified their position; the outer rampart which had facilitated the approach of the assailants had been demolished; a broad and deep ditch encircled the citadel; the walls constructed of earth offered to the balls of the enemy a soft bed, seven metres thick in which they buried themselves without doing any harm. It was therefore necessary to besige the place in the regular way. The Kokandeans knew that in abandoning Akmesdjed they renounced all domination over the district of Syr Daria and opened Central Asia to the Europeans.

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The capture of Akmesdjed was a fatal blow to the power of Kokand. Russia far from following up her conquest employed the following months in consolidating the positions which she now occupied along the Syr Daria. Two forts were established, one upon the Delta formed by the little river Casala, and the other at Karmakchi united Aralsk to fort Akmesdjed, now named the fortress of Perovski, in which care had been taken to leave 1,000 men with provisions for more than a year. These precautions were not superfluous. Towards the middle of December twelve or fifteen thousand Kokandis, provided with seventy cannon came to attack the Russians. The latter knowing how much their prestige would be weakened if they allowed the place to be invested and to undergo a long seige hazarded a sortie against their assailants who were ten times superior in number. This audacious experiment was very near being fatal, surrounded on all sides they were about to give way when a happy diversion threw disorder among the ranks of their enemies who fled leaving on the field of battle a great number of dead and wounded.

Meanwhile the Kirghiz who had conducted themselves at first as faithful allies of the Europeans began to regret having lent their aid to the enemies of the Turkoman nationality. A brave chief, Iset Kutebar, reawakened their patriotism and fomented discontent among them. He visited the tents of the Nomads, made the chief blush by contrasting their conduct with that of their ancestors, and enflamed the ardour of the young men. "Have we not" said he "horses and arms? Are we not as numerous as the sand of the desert? Look to the east, the west, the north, the south—everywhere you will find Kirghiz; why should we submit, then, to a handful of foreigners?" The fierce eloquence of Kutebar found an echo among men who from their infancy had heard of combats and plunder, and who even in time of peace nourished their imaginations with warlike stories. A crowd of resolute followers gathered round this chief and the Russians perceived that they had before them a dangerous enemy. No caravan could pass along the desert without being attacked; the provisioning of the fortresses became almost impossible; on every side defiance and hatred enclosed the Europeans in a circle becoming every day narrower.

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It would take a long time to recount the exploits of Kutebar, this Schamyl of the desert; during five years he continued his ravages, cutting off communications; shutting up the Europeans in their fortresses and baffling all the efforts the Russians made to seize upon his person. Convinced at length that violence was useless against an enemy that could not be laid hold of, the Governor changed his tactics. He made to Kutebar and the chief Kirghiz under him tempting proposals, promised a general amnesty to the rebels, and obtained by diplomacy what war had not been able to accomplish. Iset Kutebar made his submission about the middle of the year 1858.

This insurrection did not prevent the foundation of fort Vernoe, constructed in 1854, between the river Ili and the mountains of Alatau. Excellent conditions of soil and climate favoured the rapid rise of this establishment, half agricultural, half military, which situated upon the conference of the Russian possessions was able to serve as a rampart. Four or five millions of colonists took up their residence there at once, and for some years the number largely increased; for the two great commercial routes from Kokand to Kouldja and from Kashgar to Semipolatinsk cross each other at Vernoe where a considerable crowd of merchants congregate. Beyond the fort, stretch along lake Issikoul the encampments of Kara Kirghiz, but neither this tribe nor the nomads of the Grand-Horde made any serious opposition to the Europeans in that remote and almost unknown territory. They appear on the contrary to understand and appreciate the benefits of civilization which the foreigners bring to them. "I govern my people" said one of their sultans to the Russian traveller Veninkof "according to the will of the white Czar. May Heaven protect him! A piece of wood as you know, is at first an unformed block, but under the hand of a skilled workman it becomes a precious article; my people and I are the block, the officer of the Czar is the skilful workman without whom we would remain for ever a useless piece of wood." The cabinet of St. Petersburg who never neglect to inform themselves exactly on the real state of their subjugated peoples and to ascertain the best means of drawing all the possible advantages from their conquests, sent into the region to the south of the River Ili intelligent and devoted officers who prepared maps of the district, studied its resources, and gave an exact account of the inclinations and character of its inhabitants. From year to year the frontier of the colony was pushed on and at last it reached on the east the celestial mountains from which Russia is now throwing covetous eyes on Chinese Tartary. The last treaty concluded at Pekin gives her the right of establishing a factory in Kashgar and to have a consul there. It has not yet, it is true, been put in execution, but the Muscorite government does not conceal that Kashgar is the end and limit of its commercial ambition in Turkistan, and as similar declarations have always been on her part a prelude to near hostilities and to new conquests, it is easy to conclude that it will only find the interests of its merchants sufficiently protected when it possesses the entire country.

Different circumstances had during this interval retarded the struggle which had been engaged in on the banks of the Jaxartes, Mozaffer the Emir of Bokhara seeing the difficulties that the European invasion of Khokand had raised, and encouraged besides by the Russians in his warlike designs had invaded the rival Khanat whose rich provinces he hoped to annex to his territory. The state of the country favoured his projects, many competitors disputed the crown and obtained in succession a transient power. At the return of one expedition against fort Perovski one of the competitors, named Khudayar, found the gates of his capital shut; while he fought on the frontier, one of his rivals had been raised to the supreme power. Khudayar fled into the Khanat of Bokhara and implored the protection of the Emir Mozaffer, who was only waiting for some excuse to meddle in the affairs of Kokand . . . . . . The march of Mozaffer was a series of triumphs. Master of the country, the conqueror divided it into two provinces giving one to his protege Khudayar, and putting at the head of the other a child of whom he declared himself the guardian. By this means he reserved an authority which he dared not exercise openly for fear of exasperating the population and rousing it to a desperate struggle. This moderation prevented any one from seeing in him the actual sovereign of Kokand. Samarcand and Bokhara were transported with joy and the return of the Emir was celebrated with magnificent fetes. In the intoxication of their pride, the people saluted him as a new Timour, called to reduce under his sceptre China, Persia, Cabul, India and Europe, and they beheld already the whole world divided between their own prince and the Sultan of Constantinople. The Emir did not then foresee into what embarrassments his victories would plunge him and how the protectorate he had assumed would afterwards cost him dear. In lowering Kokand to the position of a tributary province he was obliged to defend it against foreign invasion, and he thus hastened on the hour which would bring him into collision with new and more redoubtable enemies.

The Government of St. Petersburg was an interested spectator of the war which divided the two Khanats, but the Crimean war prevented it for the moment from profiting by it . . . . .

. . . Confined within inhospitable regions Russian ambition naturally coveted the rich and beautiful lands comprised between the citadel Perovski on the west and the colony of Vernoe on the east. As soon as she had repaired the losses caused by the European war she applied herself to the work of attaining the object of her ambition. A line of fortresses constructed by Kokand to defend its frontiers against the incursions of marauders extended along the Karatan and Baroldai chains of mountains in a situation so favourable that, in order not to lay hold of them a moderation would have been necessary which did not generally belong to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. All these places fell one after another into the hands of the Russians; but this did not yet satisfy them. Putting aside all scruple they advanced along the course of the Syr Daria to the city of Turkestan which formed on the west the principal city of the Kokandis. This place, whose religious memories made it very important in the eyes of the inhabitants was taken towards the commencement of 1864. Chemkend soon followed the same fate. Situated in the heart of the country, ninety miles beyond the frontier, it had been fortified by the native population, who, therefrom, directed continual skirmishes against the advanced posts of the Europeans. In repelling one of these attacks, the Russians were led into the city of which they had not at first the intention, if they are to be believed, of taking possession. Whatever may be truth, this new conquest opened up to them the richest districts of Kokand, and the official journal of the Empire *L'Invalide* dissembled with difficulty its joy at seeing the Russian troops established in a province which is the granary of the whole country between Tchou and the Syr Daria.

Thus after having patiently prepared the way, after having securely seated itself by driving two long saps, both in the east and the west, into countries easily conquered, Russia unmasking its projects sought to unite these two strategical lines by annexing the Ozbeg states. With them a long struggle might have been expected for she was now about to come into collision with a vigorous people, but aided on the right by the citadels of the Jaxartes, and on the left by those of Vernoe she tightened her snake-like embrace around the Khanats with irresistable force. . . . .

The diplomatic note of Prince Gorchakof had been hardly despatched to the foreign courts disclaiming all desire for further conquest when the struggle broke out with renewed violence in the valley of Syr Daria. Russia blamed the Kokandis for resuming hostilities, and it appears probable that exasperated by the loss of Turkistan and Chemkend they reunited all their forces to expel the invaders. A great victory obtained by them towards the end of 1864 raised for a moment the hope of regaining possesion of the cities which they had lost, but this short-lived advantage was only followed by new reverses. The forces of Bokhara having penetrated into the country under the leadership of their Emir, had captured Khodjend and many other places. The Russians eager to avenge the affront inflicted on their flag profited by this diversion to resume the offensive; on 9th May they attacked in the neighbourhood of Tashkend the Kokandian troops which were commanded by the regent of the Kingdom during the minority of the Sultan. The Europeans obtained a signal triumph; the leader of the enemy was killed in the combat, and it seemed that General Tchernaief, who had succeeded Perovski would have nothing more to do than to march upon the city. Five weeks passed, nevertheless, before it was attacked. The Russians flattered themselves with the hope that the population composed in part of merchants who had frequent transactions with Orenburg would throw themselves into their arms; but the inhabitants of Tashkend were too fervent disciples of Mahomet to submit voluntarily to infidels. They preferred invoking the assistance of the *Chief of the Believers*, the Emir of Bokhara, who was at Khodgend. Apprised of their intention General Tchernaief surrounded the place and commenced the bombardment in the night of the 15th of June, 1865. The fate of Kokand was thenceforward fixed; in vain Russia declared that the occupation of Tashkend was provisional; this conquest which delivered into its hands the principal lines of communication of Central Asia which placed at its mercy the commerce of Khiva and of Bokhara would not be lightly abondoned .... The Amir Mozaffar having taken upon himself the tutillage of the young prince of Kokand and taken in hand the cause of Ozbeg nationallity, collected a numerous army and summoned the Russians to give up Tashkand. Wise by experience, he did not venture across the Syr Daria to measure his strength with his enemies, but the Muscovite General bethought himself of a strange idea. He sent to Bokara four agents with power to settle the questions in dispute and according to the *Invalide* to thwart the intrigues of certain European emissaries who had recently arrived in the capital of the Khanat for the purpose of submitting to the Emir propositions inimical to Russian interests. Whether Great Britain had secretly sought to establish relations with the Ozbeg States to bar the progress of its powerful rival or whether Tchernaief had as the English press insinuates, found this pretext convenient for interfering in the affairs of Bokhara—that happened which every one foresaw. Mozaffer, fiery defender as he was of Islamism and of Turcoman independence, cherished against the Russians a profound hatred; he refused to listen to the envoys and ordered them to be thrown into prison. The Russian General could not allow this wrong to the persons of his agents to pass with impunity, and on 30th January 1866 he crossed the Jaxartes at the head of forty companies of Infantry, six squadrons of Cossacks and having sixteen pieces of canon with the avowed intention of marching on Bokhara and compelling the Emir to set the Russian officers at liberty. This force was insufficient for any serious attack. Having arrived within twenty-five miles of Samarcand, the troops found themselves in the midst of an impassable desert and were forced to beat a retreat. The natural effect of this check of the Russians was to embolden the Bokharians. Repeated conflicts took place on the right bank of the Syr Daria; and at length Mozaffer himself came with 35,000 Kirghiz to retake Tashkend. A decisive combat was fought at Irdgar in May 1866. The Ozbegs, struck with panic at the frightful gaps made in their ranks by the enmy's artillery fled in disorder leaving in the field of battle a thousand men and an immense quantity of material. The terror spread abroad by this disaster would have allowed the victorious Russian army to march upon Bokhara and Samarcand, but the premature occupation of these great capitals would have provoked a rising which the Russian government did not yet feel itself in a position to repress; faithful to its prudent policy it waited patiently its hour. The troops contented themselves with occupying Vaou, an important fortress constructed upon the route from Kokand to Bokhara. By this able manœuvre they cut off all communication between the two countries and prevented Mozaffer from coming to the succour of the places on the right bank of the Syr Daria. Khodjend, one of the most considerable cities of Turkestan in a commercial and strategic point of view offered itself as an easy prey. About the same time the people of Tashkend, understanding the necessity of bending their heads before their new masters expressed, according to the journal of St. Peterburg, the desire to pass directly under the subjection of the Emperor Alexander, and the aide-de-camp of the Governor of Orenburg arriving in Kokand in the month of August last received the bread and salt upon a silver plate. Accordingly the inhabitants of Taskhend were added to the number of the subjects of the "white Czar" who to attach them to himself, promised to respect scrupulously their customs, and religion and maintain all the native functionaries in the charges which they filled. It is thus that the cabinet of St. Petersburg employing by turns war and diplomacy, aptly putting the interests of conquered peoples in harmony with its own ambition or embittering the jealousies which divide them, extends and consolidates day by day its power in these remote regions.

* * * * * * *

In order to achieve the conquest of Central Asia the successors of Peter the Great will have to surmount one obstacle more. Without speaking of the resistance which the fanatical and warlike races of western Turkestan will oppose to them England cannot fail to create numerous embarassments, for she cannot see, without feeling a profound irritation, the establishment of Russians in the basin of the Amou Daria. Further south than the Jaxartes, this river touches on the frontiers of the British possessions and is only separated from the Indus by the chain of the Hindoo Koosh, which is easy to cross at many points. One can understand then that the events which are accomplished in Tartary occupy in the highest degree public opinion on the other side of the channel. It will be a grave mistake, however, to consider as purely Russian or purely English a question where the whole of Asia is the stake for which the two nations dispute.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

PONDICHERRY, 18th March.

Steamer *Meinam*, sailed for Calcutta.

COCONADA, 18th March.

Steamer *India*, sailed for Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor will visit Sind the early part of next month.

The acting Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from M. N., for the poor-box at the Fort Police Court.

The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 16th March last was 50·5 feet and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 50·6 feet.

It is stated that the President of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court intends to increase the number of delegates with a view to expedite the business of the Court.

Yesterday the director of the Indo-European line reported to Government that the direct line was interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople; the interruption on the Persian line continued.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, who returned from a circuit a few days ago has, it is stated, submitted a report to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on the working of the several zillah courts.

The Coroner held an inquest on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a Portuguese named Sebastian. The Jury found that the deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking.

We understand that letters of administration to the estate and effects of the late Nawab H. H. Meer Jafer Ali Khan, Bahadoor of Surat, has been granted to the two daughters of the deceased, Begum Teaoonissa Sallee Begum and Rahimonissa Begum.

On the application of Mr. Cleary of the firm of Leggett & Cleary, solicitors, yesterday, Sir C. Sargent in Chambers appointed Mr. Samuel Read a trustee to the estate of Sewjee Nansey & Co. in the place of Mr. J. W. Wright, proceeded to Europe.

The following passengers will proceed this day by the British ship *Duleep Singh*, Captain W. Jennings, to Liverpool:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dean and six children; Miss Abbott, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Vears and Resaldar Major Meerjee Zoolfuar Allibeg Bahadur, 1st Regiment, proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Penang*, Captain D. McCollum, to the Persian Gulf.

Sonoo Peeroo, was yesterday fined by Mr. Showell in the sum of rupees fifty, or in default of payment, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail, for having in his possession a quantity of wearing apparel, worth seventeen rupees, the property of Mr. Bedford.

A meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay will take place in the Town Hall to-day at 5 P. M. for the purpose of presenting an address to Miss Mary Carpenter. The address is ready, and those who wish to sign it may have an opportunity of doing so at the Town Hall before the hour of meeting. Miss Carpenter is to avail herself of the occasion to deliver a parting address.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of a Portuguese whose name is unknown. From the evidence of a policeman, it appeared that on the previous day at 4 P. M. he saw the deceased lying by the side of the road in Humum Lane. He was insensible and appeared to be drunk. The policeman took him to Inspector Goulden, who sent the deceased in a buggy to the hospital. Mr. Anderson, chief apothecary of the hospital, was of opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy, probably induced by excessive drinking of spirituous liquors. The Coroner recorded a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade, this evening:—

Quick March...(Op.)...	"Barbe Bleue"	Thomas.
Overture.............	"Libella"	Reissiger.
Quadrille.............	"Flotte Bursche".........	Suppe.
Selection.............	"La Battaglia di Legnano"	Verdi.
Waltz	"Uber land und meer"......	Gung'l.
Galop	"Grussan Leipzing"	Labitzky.

God save the Queen.

Cats and Rats on' Change.—A para under this heading appeared in our impression of yesterday, the following answer thereto is taken from a Liverpool paper of a later date. The answer to the question if 6 cats kill 6 rats in 6 minutes, how many rats will 50 cats kill in 100 minutes, as stated in our last issue, is 833⅓. The third is rather a spoiling of the problem. Another way of stating the question is—"If 6 cats kill 6 rats in 6 minutes, how many cats will be required to kill 100 rats in 50 minutes?" The answer is 12. Explanation: By the proposition each cat takes 6 minutes to kill one rat, consequently 100 rats would be killed by one cat in 600 minutes. Divide 600 by 50, the time each cat is to be occupied, and the result is—12.

In consequence of the sudden promotion of the Right Rev. Dr. Walter Steins, S.J., to the Archiepiscopal See of Calcutta, it has been determined at the request of many influential gentlemen, to hold a general meeting of the Catholics of Bombay for the purpose of expressing their regret at the departure of His Grace from amongst us, and testifying their appreciation of and gratitude for the zeal, wisdom, and fatherly affection displayed by His Grace, for upwards of six years in the government of this Vicariate. Accordingly all those who entertain the same sentiments towards His Grace, are invited to attend a general meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Cathedral of N. S. d'Esperança.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Koina*, Captain Bonfellow, at noon to-morrow:—

For Suez.

Mrs. Moncreiff,
,, Scott,
,, Gardner & six children,
,, Murray and child,
,, Saunders and child,
,, McNeile,
,, Tighe and six children,
Lieut. Moncrieff,
,, Scott,
Rev. J. Wardrope Gardner.

Captain McNeile,
,, Tighe,
,, Lee,
Mr. White,
Captain Dixon,
Mr. Beck,
Lieut. Annand,
Captain Mitchell,
Mr. Abram.

For Trieste.

Mrs. Tyrrell,
,, Baseir,
Major Tyrrell,

Mrs. Brown,
Captain Beseir,

Indo-European Telegraph.—No telegrams were received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 1 hour 0 minute to 0 hour 1 minute, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 17th to 8 P. M. of the 18th March, were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Calcutta via Agra	8	46	0	44
,, Calcutta via Madras ...	63	32	20	0
,, Madras	20	55	16	0

Kurrachee, 18th, 11-55.—Direct line interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople, Persian line still interrupted.

Bombay, 18th, 8 P. M.—Interruption Poona still continues.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Latitude 18° 53' 30" North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

1867. Date.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.						Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	WIND.	
	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)			General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	inches	°	°	°			°	°		Miles.
Mar. 11th	29·935	[illegible]	72·5	70·7	0·831	0·9	82·3	70·5	[illegible]	118·6
12th	[illegible]	[illegible]	72·5	[illegible]	·836	2·0	83·6	70·3	[illegible]	85·2
13th	[illegible]	[illegible]	72·9	[illegible]	·824	0·5	83·1	71·3	[illegible]	142·8
14th	[illegible]	[illegible]	72·4	[illegible]	·778	2·6	84·0	72·5	[illegible]	153·0
15th	[illegible]	[illegible]	72·1	[illegible]	·805	2·3	82·1	72·0	[illegible]	88·9
16th	[illegible]	[illegible]	72·6	[illegible]	·850	4·7	81·8	71·3	[illegible]	[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week, ending 10th March, 1867.

Open 845½ Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	69,890	1	1
Merchandize...	,,	3,64,999	12	8
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,684	10	0
Earth Trains	,,	7,964	3	6
Total	Rs...	4,44,538	10	10

THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

The following telegram from Mr. Walton, from Kurrachee, dated the 17th instant, to the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"Interruption on the Turkish lines caused by extraordinary inundations between Mosul and Bagdad. The country between Mosul and Nineveh is reported to be entirely under water. Bagdad is reported to have been inundated during last night in consequence of the bund of the Tigris having given way. Further details hen received."

FORT POLICE COURT.—18th March.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Old offenders.—Sally Mahomed Hajee, Abdoola Shaik, and Adoo Ismall, old offenders, who had been in Jail on previous occasions, were charged with stealing, on the 16th inst., six pieces of wearing apparel and Rs. 6 in cash, the property of Fatma, woman. His Worship convicted the prisoners upon the evidence and sentenced them to be imprisoned for six months each.

Theft.—Massee Antone, a cook, was charged with stealing, on the 16th inst., a blanket and a rug, the property of Thomas Smith (a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment). The prisoner was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

House-breaking and theft.—Balmacoond Luckmondass was charged with the above offence.

At noon on the 14th inst., Tricum Hunsraj, the prosecutor, went out with members of his family, after locking the door of his house. On his return home about 3 o'clock, he found the door open and his property, consisting of ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 452, abstracted from a box. He reported the matter to a policeman. The following day the prisoner was found by the police attempting to cash a number of currency notes; and when he was taken up on suspicion and was being removed to the chowkey, he admitted having stolen the prosecutor's property, which he gave up at the house of a prostitute.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Wilful disobedience.—Thomas Williams, a seaman of the British ship *Bayard*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The defendant persisted in his refusal before the magistrate, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for four weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18th March.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft:—Peetah Rajah, was charged with stealing one box, containing three sarrees, one cap, two silver finger rings, and twenty-two rupees in cash, of the aggregate value of forty-five rupees, the property of one Rajah Hussa.

The complainant, it appeared, is a cultivator, and on the night of Saturday he saw the property safe in his room. On the following morning he missed the box, and reported the circumstance to the police. The box was found lying out in the garden with the articles of clothing in it.

The evidence not being of a satisfactory nature, His Worship discharged the prisoner.

False Pretences:—Govind Tatia, was placed at the bar, and charged with having attempted to obtain by false pretences, a quantity of fish worth six pies, by offering a quarter anna washed with quick-silver.

Nagee, woman, stated that she was sitting in the fish market on Sunday evening last, when the prisoner came and asked her for two quarter annas worth of fish. She asked for the money, when the prisoner gave her a coin which, he said, was half a rupee and he asked her to return seven and a half annas. Prosecutrix sounded the coin and found it to be a pice washed with quick-silver. When the prisoner saw that he was detected he snatched away the coin from the prosecutrix's hand and ran away. She cried out, and a policeman seized him with several articles in his possession.

His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour. The articles found on his person were ordered to be broken.

Theft of Ornaments:—Luxamon Peelajee, was charged with stealing four gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 26, belonging to one Tookaram Peelajee; and Babloo Sukojee, with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

It appears that the prosecutor and the first prisoner are brothers. The former lost the ornaments before the Court on Sunday last, and asked his brother about them, when he said that the second prisoner tutored him to steal them and he did so.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty, the second urged in defence that he did not know the property was stolen, and that the first man gave it to him, asking him to advance him eight rupees.

His Worship sentenced the first prisoner to receive ten stripes, and the second fifteen.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 18th March.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Sir C. Sargent.)

In re Jujeewundass Purshotumdass.

The liabilities of this insolvent (a Hindoo broker) amount to Rs. 7,426, and his good assets to Rs. 222. As it appeared that his losses had arisen from his having speculated improperly in opium, the Court adjourned his discharge for three months.

In re Muncherjee Framjee.

This insolvent has been a broker. His liabilities amount to Rs. 30,600; his good assets to Rs. 8,006; his bad do., to Rs. 12,000; and his doubtful do., to Rs. 7,787. He admitted having gambled in shares, and his discharge was on that ground postponed for the same period as in the foregoing case.

In re Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka.

This case, which had already been several times before the court, was on the list of business for to-day; but as one of the parties was not ready to proceed, having considered that as the case was at the bottom of the list it would not come on to-day, the Court fixed Monday next for the adjourned hearing.

In granting an application for a renewal of the protection order, the Hon'ble Commissioner said that such orders should in future be indefinite in their duration—unless there were special reasons for the contrary—and that it would be optional for opposing creditors to apply to deprive the insolvent of the protection. This had not been the practice hitherto, but it seemed to him to be the more convenient and more conformable with that of Courts at home.

In re Muncherjee Heerjee.

In this matter a *rule nisi* was granted, and the insolvent directed to re-appear next Court day.

This insolvent had been a partner with Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka in the firm of Muncherjee Heerjee & Co. It appears from his schedule that his liabilities amount to Rs. 45,24,180; his good assets to Rs. 71,104; his bad assets to Rs. 2,06,454; and his doubtful assets to Rs. 28,646.

In re Pragjee Jewraz.

This insolvent had been a muccadum. His liabilities are stated to be Rs. 49,504; his good assets, Rs. 19,880; and his bad assets, Rs. 13,749.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Mayhew for an opposing creditor.

Some evidence had already been taken in this matter, and an additional witness was examined at the present hearing. The result was that the discharge of the insolvent was postponed for six months, and that he was sent back to gaol (where he had already been for three months), to be without protection for the first three months, and to have protection during the remainder of the period. The costs of the opposition were allowed out of the State.

In re Tricumdass Dhunjee.

The liabilities of this insolvent amount to Rs. 1,570, and he has no assets.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for an opposing creditor; and Mr. Howard for the insolvent.

The grounds of opposition were that the insolvent was believed to have concealed property, and that the schedule had been made up in an improper manner.

The insolvent was called, and examined at some length by Mr. McCulloch in regard to the proceeds of a house at Mahim, which had belonged to the insolvent and was alleged by him to have been sold; and with regard also to 160 shares of the Bombay and Mahim Financial and 12 shares of the Broker's loan and Discount Bank, which were known to have been in his possession.

The hearing was adjourned for a month to give the insolvent an opportunity of amending his schedule.

In re Hormusjee Pallonjee.

The liabilities in this case amount to Rs. 40,108; and there are no good assets.

The Court postponed the discharge of the insolvent for three months on account of his having gambled in shares.

In re Theophilus Desmier and Robert Desmeir.

The liabilities of these persons amount to Rs. 2,146, and they appear to have no assets. They have been engaged in business as milliners.

A young Marwaree—who said he had been a partner with the insolvents—appeared to oppose their discharge, on the ground that their schedule stated their debt to him to be R[illegible]1,000 less than it actually was. The insolvents said the statement of the Marwaree was correct and that the explanation was that a clerical error had been committed in preparing the schedule.

The hearing was adjourned, and leave given to amend the schedule.

In re Govind Pandoorung.

The liabilities of this person amount to Rs. 22,332, and his assets are as follows:—good Rs. 11,955, bad Rs. 920, and doubtful Rs. 11,456.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for an opposing creditor and stated that there were a number of creditors named in the schedule whom neither his client nor the officers of the Court had been able to find out. It was supposed that these might be sham creditors altogether.

Mr. Pigot, for the insolvent, said that his client had been in gaol since January and that this had prevented him from doing what was in his power to ascertain the addresses of his creditors.

On one of the persons to whom Mr. McCulloch had alluded being named, the insolvent said he had seen him since he came to the Court; and the man himself on his name being called out appeared before the Court.

Mr. McCulloch said that there was a debt of about Rs. 7,800 mentioned in the schedule as being due to the insolvent, though Sir Joseph Arnould had in two different judgments decided that it was not due to him at all and that the money had been advanced by his mother.

The insolvent, on being questioned in regard to this point, admitted that the Judge had so decided, but, nevertheless, maintained that in point of fact the money had been advanced by him.

The Judge pointed out to him that after the decision given by the Court he ought not to regard this as a debt due to him.

The hearing was adjourned in order that the schedule might be amended.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Sir William Mansfield's Speech after the Budget.

(*From the Indian Daily News.*)

The following is a full report of the Commander-in-Chief's speech after the Budget on Tuesday last (5th instant):—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said he ventured to follow the precedent set last year, by accepting the invitation given by his right honourable friend to offer certain explanations with regard to that portion of the Financial Statement which referred to the department more especially under his (the Commander-in-Chief's) control. It was very true, as stated by his right honourable friend, that there was a vast expenditure on account of the British Army in India; at the same time there was the prospect, not far distant nor uncertain, of the present increased expenditure resulting not only in a legitimately increased economy, but also in great benefit to the troops, on whom the tranquillity of the country, and the security of the administration, depended. The Right Hon. Mr. Massey had alluded to the labours of the Royal Sanitary Commission in England, which had been in existence since the year 1863, and which Commission had now been resolved into a permanent body. It was a Committee of public safety, so to speak, for supervising the health, not only of the British troops in India, but of the subjects of Her Majesty throughout this country. Whenever any question of this sort involving great expenditure was discussed here, it was referred to the Secretary of State for India, and the Secretary of State, instead of disposing of the question himself, seemed to have adopted a habit of referring such questions to the Sanitary Commission, which, as His Excellency had said, was thus a Committee of public safety sitting in permanency. That had probably increased the difficulty of his right honourable friend as the Minister of Finance; but His Excellency certainly did not complain, and wished at the same time to acknowledge the great obligations which the British troops in this country, and therefore the country at large, were under to the Sanitary Commissioners. In the report of those Commissioners made in 1863, it was said that, on an average of years from the commencement of the present century to the year 1859, there was an annual mortality amongst the British troops in this country of 69 out of every 1,000, and that there were always in hospital no less than 84 out of every 1,000 men, or 8½ per cent. The result was that, according to that report, with that amount of sickness, "out of an average of 70,000 men, there was, as it were, a vast hospital containing 5,080 beds, besides the loss of no less than 4,800 men, or nearly five regiments, who died yearly." Admitting fully the facts stated in that report, His Excellency thought it only just to the Medical Service and to the Government of India, to say that the figures, as therein stated, although absolutely true, did undeniably produce a delusive impression in the public mind both here and in England. Thus the Commissioners, while they argued on such a state of disease and mortality, had not attributed the deserved importance to the fact that the Army in this country had been almost in a constant state of war until the year 1859. It was true there were certain intervals of tranquillity, as, for instance, the long period of peace following the administration of Lord William Bentinck, but as a general fact, the conquest of India was proceeding until 1859. If there was one thing more certain than another, when they came to consider the health of troops, it was this. While the casualties in the field might be numbered without difficulty, it was almost impossible to give a proximate account of the casualties that resulted from exposure and constant movement, and being kept for long periods without cover, or under canvas or huts, until it was in the power of Government to build barracks. To give such an estimate was certainly beyond the powers of any military officer, and as His Excellency believed of any medical officer either. The consequence of such a state of things had never been sufficiently considered by the public in England, in which he must include the Sanitary Commission. It was undoubtedly true that the rate of mortality and sickness depended, not on the neglect of the Government, not on any neglect of any mortal man, but on the Army being kept constantly exposed in the field and on active service, or merely halting between campaigns. To illustrate what His Excellency had advanced; it was remarkable that the very year after the Sanitary Commission made their report, we had been at peace for three years and a half. What were the returns of death and sickness for that year. In that year, 1864, the returns of deaths and sickness throughout India did not exceed what would have been considered a favourable return in England twenty years ago. He would quote from a note written by Dr. Mouat, well known in this Presidency as Inspector-General of Jails. In a lecture, lately delivered in London by Dr. Mouat, he said:—

"In the Bengal Presidency, in 1864, of the 54 stations in which there were English soldiers, the mortality of 41 was below 20 per 1,000; in 12 it was under 10 per 1,000; and in 7 only did it exceed 25 per 1,000.

"In France, the military mortality is 10·8 per 1,000 for officers, and 22·3 for men, giving a mean death-rate of 19 per 1,000, or one per cent. below the present Bengal rate.

"In the West Indies, French soldiers die at the rate of 75 per 1,000: in Algeria, of 70 per 1,000: and when formerly employed in Egypt, their loss was 69 per 1,000."

His Excellency therefore thought he was justified in saying that they had reached a point with regard to sanitary arrangements which did not altogether depend on the recommendations of the Commission. At the same time, whilst he maintained that the Sanitary Commission, perhaps, over-stated their case, he for one was glad that they had done so; for they had thus been the means of awakening the public conscience to a great duty, for the performance of which the military and medical officers in this country had long been asking, but which had been set aside on financial considerations. Now, as soon as the cry arose in England we saw that form and substance had been given to that which had so long been sought for in vain. All that had been done in the last three years had been progressive, and was producing better results: instead of the average sickness of the British troops in the Bengal Presidency being 84 in the 1,000, it was very much less. He held in his hand returns of the British troops in hospital in that Presidency. In the month of September, 1866, which was the worst month for sickness in the Army, the average was under seven per cent. in hospital; in October, which was also a sickly month, it fell nearly to six per cent.; in November it reached a little over five per cent.; and in December about four and a half. That was a very great improvement on the state of things as represented in the Sanitary Commissioners' report, because he had taken two of the most unhealthy months of the year—September and October—and two other months in which the troops were recovering their health after the subsidence of the rains. He also held in his hand a return which had been prepared in accordance with an idea suggested to him by the report of the Sanitary Comm[illegible] was a return showing the compar[illegible] all military stations, and had bee[illegible] consequence of a suggestion of th[illegible]mission, that, instead of going on general facts, regiments should be traced through their history from the time of their arrival in this country to the date of their return to England. He had enlarged on that suggestion, and caused this return to be prepared which was called a "quarterly return of sickness and deaths among Her Majesty's British Forces in the Bengal Presidency, exhibiting the comparative healthiness of the principal stations occupied by them." This gave a comparative statement of the health of every station in the Army during each quarter. There was a statement of mortality occurring in each station, and each station stood in the list according to its relative position of health. When a sufficient number of years had elapsed for a collection of such statements, it would be of great importance as enabling Government and his successors to correct delusive estimates of the comparative health of the different military stations. There was nothing that gave Commanders-in-Chief more trouble than being met by statements as to the unhealthiness of this or that station, which it was, of course, absolutely necessary that some body should remain to garrison. Whereas if reports came up from the commanders of regiments, from medical officers and from Generals in Command of Divisions, representing the necessity of removing a regiment from a particular station, it put the Commander-in-Chief and the Government to great embarrassment and difficulty. It was painful sometimes to resist such appeals, while it not seldom happend that the circumstances on which reliance was placed were occasional or much exaggerated. The Council were perhaps aware that Peshawur had had the credit of being one of the worst stations in India. It had been constantly held up as the great example of unhealthiness. His Excellency had ventured to contest that opinion, though at the same time, he had great authorities against him. But having been himself for some time quartered there, and much engaged in field operations on the frontier in former years, he could not help thinking that the mortality and sickness attributed to that station which had been solely ascribed to malarious influences, was often due to the fatigue and distress consequent on a state of continual exposure and extra duty. When he was serving in that station, he was himself in the field continually from October to July: there were troops always in the field throughout the cold weather, the hot months which followed, and a portion of the rains. In a country verging on the tropics, whose climate was so subject to malarious influences, no men could stand such exposure. Much of the sickness declared inherent in Peshawur might therefore be properly ascribed to constant active service in the field, to which troops serving in that station were more liable than any others. He had taken the liberty to mention this to Lord Strathnairn when he was in Bombay. His Excellency the Commender-in-Chief had taken great pains to verify that opinion, and to see whether he (the Commander-in-Chief) was right or wrong, and he had the satisfaction to say that, during the past year, 1866, Peshawur, instead of standing low in the list of stations placed according to health, stood well both as regarded casualties and men in hospital. It stood 19th on the list out of fifty stations, and below it were such stations as Chinsurah, Shajihanpore, Roy Bareilly, and so on. He did not wish to ascribe more importance to that circumstance than it deserved; but he thought it showed that Peshawur, besides having the natural influences of climate to contend against, was also a station where the troops were necessarily liable to more active service and exposure than in any other station. It also showed how much might be done by attention to sanitary measures, and where the power to amend sanitary conditions necessarily ceased. It further proved that there might be an explanation of the bare facts as shown by returns of sickness and deaths which constantly escaped the notice of the public, and even of scientific authorities unless attention was specially directed to it. During the last three years an order had been in force, declaring that the area allotted to each soldier in barracks should be ninety feet: that was in accordance with a recommendation of the Sanitary Commission. Although no such order had been previously in existence, still, in a great majority of barracks, there was not a much less area given to each soldier, at all events during the hot season. It was a fact, as shown by medical officers, that if we would ensure the health of our troops, we must look not only to avoiding malarious influences, but also to overcrowding. This rule had now been stereotyped for ever by Government, and commanding officers could not depart from it, except at their peril. There was no one condition, no one order ever issued by a benevolent Government, which had so much conduced to health, as that to which he had referred. He recollected when Fort William was a Golgotha, when the amount of sickness in that Fort caused it to be dreaded by the troops worse than Sierra Leone. Now there was hardly a station which exceeded it in sanitary condition. Much the same might be said of several other stations. Conservancy and drainage defeated the malarious influences of the climate, and the result justified the expenditure which had been incurred in giving them effect by the Government of India.

There was one more point to which he wished to refer. He had observed it stated in England that opinions had been ascribed to him as if he had recommended a large diminution of the European force in this country. It would be in the recollection of the Council that, nearly two years ago, at the invitation of the Government, he considered the question of reduction, and, with due regard to what he believed compatible with security, he did prepare a scheme for the reduction of the number of the rank and file of British troops, and to this, perhaps, allusion had been made. That reduction had been commenced upon last year, and had not yet been entirely completed, but he believed it would be so in the course of this year. Since 1865, he had made no further proposals for the reduction of British troops, but had only, in the execution of his office, carried out the final resolution of Government. He had made no recommendation beyond the conclusions stated by him in 1865 with respect to the three arms, nor was he prepared to make any; on the contrary, he held very decided opinions that we could not safely make any further reduction in the British forces; in short, we had reached the proper limits of the establishments. We heard a great deal at home of what was called the large European Army in India. It was believed by many people in England, and perhaps by some in this country, that we had a European force not much less than that which was here at the close of the mutinies. The facts were as follows:—In April, 1861, there were 82,000 men in this country; at the present date, the actual number of British troops was under 61,000. If we compared that number with the Army as it existed at other dates, we found that in the year 1856-57, the year before the mutiny broke out, the strength amounted to 45,000 men: so that the difference between the present year and the year before the mutiny was only 16,000 men. He ventured to think that, after the experience of 1856-57, and the great lesson of native character which they had learned in those days, the present strength of British troops was not too much to ask for to ensure the security of our empire in India. He made these remarks because he heard complaints adopted in England, and in some instances by men of authority, to the effect that we had greatly too large an European force for this country; that because there had been an improvement in fire-arms that was a reason for the reduction of the force; and again because there were difficulties at home in the way of recruiting, that was a reason for reduction; and lastly that because, according to the Sanitary Commissioners' report, there were great sickness and mortality amongst the British troops in India, which he ventured to say, from the facts he had laid before the Council, was not actually the case, and was not attributable solely to the climate, that *that* was a reason why we should not expose British troops to such danger in this country. But in his opinion all those reasons were absolutely illusory. With regard to improved arms, every one knew that the arms at present in the hands of the British troops in India were far superior to any that they would have to contend against, and could be therefore see no absolute necessity for giving breech-loading arms to the troops in India under present circumstances, except the imperial and very sufficient reason that uniformity of arms should prevail among all the troops composing the British Army, wherever they might be stationed. Again, with regard to the difficulties of recruiting, we had nothing to do with that; we must ask for the necessary garrison, as the great interests of India, and therefore of England, could not be imperilled. We surely should not forget the lessons of the past, and the dangers and loss we had incurred by inattention to such principles in the occupation of a vast country possessing an almost countless population. It took us two years to overcome the mutinies, and it was owing to the mercies of Providence that the struggle did not extend to ten years instead of two. We did not impose on the population of the United Kingdom a greater drain for troops than it could afford, and that was but a very small demand with regard to the enormous importance of the interests confided to the British garrison in India. In short, we cannot afford to tamper with that garrison, the maintenance of which is an Imperial, and by no means a mere local, necessity. To do so would be as if the Government were to remove all bullion reserve, and trust to the paper currency by itself; that was the argument with which we should meet all those who asked us to reduce the number of British troops in India below that figure which experience and observation have proved to be indispensably necessary.

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THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

(From the Economist.)

The present state of the money market presents a combination of facts, which eminently deserve attentive consideration.

It exhibits—

1. A large accumulation of bullion and of cash in the reserves of bankers.
2. A very low rate of discount.
3. Very low values for most investments.
4. A general indisposition to new commercial undertakings, and even to the maintenance of many old ones.

Such a group of facts must be startling and perplexing for many persons. They preach at all times, above all in seasons of severe presure and panic, that large stores of bullion, abundance of bank notes, and low rates of interest, are the soul and substance of prosperous trade. Here are the premises: and yet the conclusion does not follow. Facts 3 and 4 are not the fitting and expected effects of facts 1 and 2. How is this? Is there fault in the logic? We are taught to look for active and flourishing commerce, a vigorous demand for investments, confidence in traders, premiums and profit, from ease in the money market. Here are the ease and the abundance: yet the whole city cries that there is stagnation everywhere. City men are, universally, great theorists, and here is a flat contradiction of the general theory. How is it to be explained? They cannot rest satisfied with the remark, that if the good effects have not followed, they ought to have done so.

Will you allow me to make an observation or two on each of these facts?

1. Sovereigns and notes and bullion accumulate every day, because there is diminished use for them. There is less work for them to do. Trade being slack, there are fewer payments to be made in cash by employers of labour, by shopkeepers, and by bankers over the counter. The cash flows back from the public to the bankers; there is no other place for it to go to. Bankers may wish to lend it, and do wish; but they cannot lend it, because the public, not wanting the notes cannot, and does not, keep them. Hence, we see, large reserves and large stocks of bullion indicate languishing, not thriving, trade. The bankers feel comfortable, no doubt. There is no tendency to withdraw deposits; but their profits are reduced because there is less demand for their wares.

2. Discount is low for the same reason. Trade is not brisk, and requires less capital. Discount is the price charged for the loan of the power of buying capital, and, as capital is in diminished demand, bankers cannot get so much for the power to procure it.

3. Investments follow suit: they obey the general law. Trade yields a smaller aggregate of profits, and there are fewer persons who have profits to invest.

4. The fourth fact contains the statements of the malady. Indisposition to trade must on no account be confounded with simple want of confidence,—pure distrust. Promoters of new projects, no doubt, lack confidence; but that means only that they feel very uncertain about finding persons willing to supply capital to their enterprises. The true question is,—Why are people disinclined at the present moment to furnish capital? Is it merely want of will, or mood of mind, or inability, or want of means? The funds, wielded by bankers, are composed of the command of capital lodged by persons who have no use for it themselves. When the bankers find borrowers to be few and reluctant, it it because there is too much capital already, or that borrowers are in a perverse fit of temper, and will not seize on profits lying within their grasp? or, that if the capital, of which the title deeds are held by the money market, is relatively abundant, the state of the collective capital of the nation is such as to make the applications for obtaining the use of that portion of which the money market can command, necessarily few?

I will not attempt to answer these questions to-day. It is enough to submit them to the consideration of the commercial world.

One lesson, however, the facts teach, which ought not to pass unnoticed. Cash, sovereigns, and bank notes, have nothing to do with this matter. Their use follows the demand for them; that demand is created by the want of these instruments, for the purpose of making actual and positive payments with them; and the number of these payments is regulated by the state of trade, and by the operation of no financiers, bankers, or monetary laws. To explain the state of commerce by bank notes and bullion, is the same as to explain the Chinese trade by the number of ships which it employs.

BONAMY PRICE.

Feb. 11, 1867.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL WEDNESDAY IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Spectator, Feb 16.)

Wednesday is in some sense a specially interesting day in the House of Commons. It is not often a party day. It is seldom a day on which any member comes down with what Mr. Whiteside, speaking of Mr. Gladstone, once called "his oratorical face on." The House meets at noon, and noon is too early for oratory. The proximity to breakfast and indigestion, the anticipation of grave political dinner parties at a later hour, the atmosphere of business still lingering about the mercantile and legal members who interrupt their duties in the City or the Law Courts in order to attend,—all these things diminish the tendency to oratory. Then the absence of so many members at their morning avocations slightly depresses the remainder, and throws over the House something of the sombre aspect which those unfortunate young gentlemen in a school whose parents wish them to learn drawing, or some other accomplishment, during the Wednesday half-holiday of their comrades, are apt to wear. In the Wednesday House of Commons, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Beresford Hope, and other celebrated masters in various branches of ecclesiastical accomplishments, attend specially for the benefit of those members whose constituencies wish them to be specially instructed in Church policy. And the tendency of these admirable men's instructions is sometimes depressing. Still there is a special instruction and amusement in the semi-ecclesiastical debates, which we ascribe to this cause—that the minds of honourable members are seen in a somewhat more individual light when they are released from party ties, and subjected to that peculiar but very voriously operating stimulus which the consciousness of opposing, or supporting, or criticizing, or in any way affecting the interests of the Church and the clergy, generates in the nature of ordinary Britons. Some men become more cynical, others more solemn, others, again, more eager, others specially conciliatory and suave, when the interests of the Church are touched. But all are apt to take a manner and a tone of their own, slightly different from their party manner and party tone, in speaking on these subjects. Last Wednesday was semi-ecclesiastical. The debate (which is almost always more abbreviated by the newspaper reporters on Wednesday than on any other day, we suppose because there is more time to report it in) was rather a lively one, on a question of considerable interest to the metropolis. A great London estate about Moorfields, which once endowed the Finsbury Prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral, the freehold of which, after the expiration of a very long lease, is falling in in the course of this year, has for some time been administered by the Ecclesiastical Commission for the diminution of the spiritual destitution of England at large. But the falling in of this lease will raise the value of the property from some 6,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* a year to 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* a year, and the object of the Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Ayrton, M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, on Wednesday, was to appropriate, for the present, half of the future income to the spiritual destitution of the metropolis alone, leaving only half to swell the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the spiritual destitution of the nation at large. And Mr. Ayrton's Bill proposed to apply the half thus secured to the metropolis to pay salaries of new curates wanted in the metropolis, instead of spending it in aid of the poorer livings of private patrons as the Ecclesiastical Commission has been doing chiefly of late. The second reading of the Bill was resisted by members of the Ecclesiastical Commission, who had long been counting on this great wind-fall, and had laid their plans so as to use it in their own way,—which plans woud be thrown out by any Act compelling them to apply one-half specially to metropolitan curacies. The controversy was warm, and in many cases very characteristically carried on.

Mr. Ayrton, who opened the case on behalf of the metropolis, is one of the very ablest speakers in Parliament, though for some reason or other he carries but little weight there;—perhaps because he is a man whose speeches bristle with moral pins and needles. His tone has always a shade of superciliousness at the great Reform meeting at St. James's Hall, he could not refrain from running apin into the Queen herself,—expressing his regret that her grief should render her oblivious of the duty of herself watching the procession of working men which had that day passed near her palace; and then, after this little prick for Her Majesty, he administered another to the working men, by remarking that many, no doubt, had been kept away from it by their love of industry and their attachment to home. When Mr. Ayrton speaks on an ecclesiastical subject, you see that the stimulus which it applies to him is rather specially administered to his cynical side. The tendency of ecclesiastical riches to fall into the hands of greedy men was particularly brought before him by the history of this property. The long lease just expiring was a lease to the Corporation of London, the freehold remainder of which was at one time very near being bought in by the Corporation, so that it would have been lost for ever to the Church. It was a circumstance, said Mr. Ayrton, in his most cynical tone, "which might almost be called providential," that though a day had been fixed for that transfer, the officer of the Corporation who was to have officiated on the occasion had eaten and drunk so much that he was unable to perform his duty. "He sickened, lost his appetite, and died"—(perhaps, as the poet Gray said, in something very like Mr. Ayrton's spirit, of a Cambridge divine, going to his grave "with five fine mackerel—large and full of roe—in his belly; they say he made a very good end"); and "happily," added Mr. Ayrton, "the Finsbury Estate was preserved to the Church, and did not become a fund for supplying additional eating and drinking to the distinguished body who managed the municipal affairs of the City of London." Mr. Ayrton commented with peculiar acrimony on the Ecclesiastical Commission for making it a condition that their grants in aid of livings should only be given where private benefactors had first raised as much or nearly as much,—an arrangement by which the very poorest places were entirely deprived of all aid from the Commission, while the aid which was given went to increase the value of a living which the private patron might at once sell, at the increased value given to it by the grant of the Commissioners. Mr. Ayrton attacked in his most satirical manner the claim of the Commission to the whole income of the Finsbury Estate, founded on the ground that they had for some years back been pleased to construct their plans on the hipothesis that they should have this income; and he set against this solemn claim of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to have their anticipatory dreams fulfilled the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Lords in 1859, that this income when it fell in should be specially applied to relieve the moral destitution of the metropolis. Mr. Ayrton sat down after a very able speech, in which, however, he had contrived to make himself as unpleasant to the Ecclesiastical Commission as he well could. He evidently regarded the Commission as a comfortable body, with no sort of real feeling for spiritual destitution, who only wished to make the partially comfortable clergy wholly comfortable, but cared nothing for the miserable millions to whom benefit of clergy is wholly unknown. Mr. Howes, Conservative member for East Norfolk, himself a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and a curious contrast to Mr. Ayrton, rose to move the second reading for that day six months. He was not solemn in manner, but had the cut and dried air of a Commissioner who felt that after the Commission had taken the trouble to form plans for an unembarrassed additional income of 60,000*l.* a year, to rob them of half of it by dictating other other arrangements was objectionable, unbusiness-like, and scarcely the proposal of a prosperous man. He did not say much, and what he did say was in the tone of a man quite unalarmed, who saw that his opponent was scarcely the sort of person to win. But he gave an air of business to the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and an air of revolution and chaos to the proposal of Mr. Ayrton to saddle any part of that fund with a special obligation. Mr. Leeman, Liberal member for the City of York, in seconding the amendment, produced a still greater impression in favour of the Ecclesiastical Commission, by explaining in sagacious, honest, rather broad Yorkshire accents, that York, like London, had contributed great endowments to the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission, without (hitherto) taking any advantage from the common fund, but humbly waited profoundly trusting the beneficence and integrity of the Commission for help in the future,—which would be indefinitely postponed by the success of this selfish claim of London to an exclusive right to so large a sum. The spectacle of a fresh, hearty Yorkshireman humbly looking to the Ecclesiastical Commission "as the eyes of a servant look to the hand of his master, and the eyes of a maiden to the hand of her mistress," till it have mercy upon him, produced a great effect upon the House, even though it did gleam out incidentally from his speech that if the spiritual destitution of York was great, it was not for want of a plethora of York clergy.

Then came Mr. Beresford Hope to the rescue of Mr. Ayrton, with his usual odd intonation ascending and descending in runs and jerks, his strange gestures, and rather dry unction. He spoke of the Ecclesiastical Commission as doing a great deal of good by "an infinite series of small injustices." He was, of course, in favour of the local appropriation of local wealth,—especially in the case of London, where he described the state of the poor with an accent that would have been horror if Mr. Hope could be anything but quaint, and he ended by an earnest but grotesquely mannered exhortation to the House to make a great effort to teach the population of this vast metropolis "to love God and hate sin." Mr. Powell, the Conservative member for Cambridge, strengthened but little, by his thick voice and heavy manner, the case of the Commissioners. Mr. Locke, the member for Southwark, though less able, and heavier than Mr. Ayrton, gave expression to a more weighty and franker indignation at the actual administration of the common fund of the Commission so as to refuse the poorest districts precisely because they were in so much need that they could not raise a penny for themselves. Mr. Goldney, Conservative member for Chippenham, in a chatty and common-sense manner defended the application of local money to local wants; Mr. Alderman Lusk, with his canny Scotch manner, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, tumbling over his own words from off-handedness rather than haste, succeeded each other in advocating the claims of London's spiritual destitution to a portion at least of this mass of London wealth; Mr. Crawford lent his high local reputation to the same demand; nor did Mr. Henderson, the Liberal member for Durham, who had obtained all he wanted for his own county by means of special clauses appropriating local Church wealth arising from mines to the advantage of the miners, effect much by his resistance. It was when Mr. Austin Bruce, the last Liberal Vice-President of the Poor Law Board, chosen specially to soothe the intense local irritations which his predecessor, Mr. Lowe, had been chosen specially to excite, rose, and with his most sympathic manner said he could neither wonder in the least at the London demand, nor consent to the introduction of a principle which would throw the whole scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commission into disorder, that the cause seemed lost. Mr. Austin Bruce suggested a compromise,—that the Commission should receive power to appoint curates wherever press of population rendered curates needful, but without any appropriation of the fund to a single spot, and pressed Mr. Ayrton in such a benevolent and impressive manner to accept this compromise, that we almost expected to see Mr. Ayrton's cynical humour melt. But it did not. Mr. Mowbray, the Judge-Advocate, and Mr. Henley added their entreaties and the authority of their official experience to Mr. Austin Bruce's in vain. Mr. Hadfied who spoke from the lofty ground of religious pity for State endowments, and improved the occasion on behalf of the Voluntary principle by remarking that State endowed churches were always in deeper trouble than Voluntary churches, did not add much to Mr. Ayrton's chances by compassionately promising him his vote in language in which the venerable member's aspirates were, as usual irregularly distributed. Mr. Ayrton was never more vigorous than in his reply. His cut and thrust were only a little too rapid, and delivered with the manner of a man expecting defeat and thirsting for revenge. He remarked that all his opponents had carried their own special local exceptions to the plans of the Ecclesiastical Commission, before combining against the most exceptional case of all,—the case of the London poor. The Durham members had carried their mining clauses. Mr. Henley had advocated last session a private exception of his own. The Poor Knights of Windsor had been made an exception, but poor knights at Windsor were of course considered with more favour than miserable London roughs and wretched London paupers. He indignantly refused Mr. Bruce's and Mr. Mowbray's proposed compromise, and concluded one of the ablest replies we ever heard in the House of Commons, with a taunt at the Ecclesiastical Commission for their zeal in augmenting the value of private livings at the public expense. The Speaker, in putting the question, said the Noes had it. Physically speaking he was wrong. The Ayes were more numerous and energetic. But the Speaker judged morally. The leaders on both sides had opposed Mr. Ayrton. Only the free lances of the Conservative and Radical parties had joined the metropolitan members in supporting him. And official people don't cry out "Aye." The Speaker was quite right in a moral point of view, for the amendment was carried by a majority of 34,—87 to 53.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 16th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5
Do.	12	do.	6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 16th March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do. On Ireland do. Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th March 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.

- " France and the Continent of Europe.
- " Egypt.
- " Calcutta.
- " Madras and Pondicherry.
- " Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
- " Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- " Sydney and Melbourne.
- " Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11⅞ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11¾ "
On demand		1/11½

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000 Lacs.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynee tal.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 2s.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on fixed deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.		
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Paid up Capital Rupees 5,83,350.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement, No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August 1866.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

14 Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	165,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1866.

DEALS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of DEALS, now lying on the Elphinstone Bunder. Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diamater.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13-horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

27 Meadow Street.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy......Rs. 24 per dozen.

Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy ,, 22½

No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

*** Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments neatly repaired at moderate charges.

FOR SALE.—GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA & CITRO KALI.—These cooling medicines are just received from Messrs. DUNN STRACHAN & Co., Sole Agents for India for the CITRIC ACID AND GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA WORKS," London. To effect a quick sale the above will be disposed of at moderate prices.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE WADIA & Co.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous, may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits, and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and insures future safety. The pallid, and all those who are losing flesh should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed, and demand immediate correction, or, in after years either mind nor body will be well developed.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8 pts.
	Do.	" 12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—				
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE, TO MESSES, &c.—We are in receipt of a large supply of TENANT'S BEER, (Capsuled) in excellent order and are selling off for Rs. 5½ per dozen, cash, to effect speedy.

5 per cent. discount allowed to large purchasers—TERMS—CASH. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.

1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 " " Pints " 34

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	" 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	" 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	" 28

NOTICE.—"MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE."—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for Western India, for the sale of their justly celebrated "CARTE BLANCHE" CAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively. PASSMORE & Co.

"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this celebrated Wine. Orders are now being registered.

PASSMORE & Co.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed, by Preverand de Sonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this superior Brandy, in 1 Dozen cases, orders for which can now be registered. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The undersigned have been appointed, by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. of London, Agents for the sale of these well known Wines. Orders now being registered.

ALSO ON HAND,

Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive: NIERSTIEN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bocksbeutal) SPARKLING HOCK, &c. &c.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

BEER.—JUST RECEIVED ex "CITY OF CANTON—J. & R. TENANT'S Bottled India PALE ALE in Quarts and Pints, warranted good quality. For sale at No. 2, Bell Lane.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE WADIA & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.	
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	" 35	"	
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	" 40	"	
Claret	Fine	" 20	"	
Do.	do.	" 18	"	
Sherry		" 25	"	
Do.	Fine	" 28	"	
Do.	do.	" 30	"	
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	" 32	"	
Do.	Fine Red Seal	" 32	"	
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	" 32	"	
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	" 36	"	
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		" 5-8	"	
Will. Yonnger's Ale do.		" 5	"	

SILLAR & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive in March. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House:—

BURGUNDIES, Rich and persuasive; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin	Rs. 48	per dozen.
Nuits	" 36	"
Macon	" 24	"

The following are already firmly established in public favour:—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.

Forster Traminer	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Rudescheimer	" 26	"
Hockheimer	" 26	"
Braunberger Moselle	" 26	"
CHAMPAGNE.		
Best Dry, a superb beverage	" 38	"
Do. pints	" 20	"
SHERRIES.		
Amontillado	" 36	"
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured,	" 30	"
Green Seal, golden full bodied	" 28	"
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine of a remarkably fine character	" 24	"
BRANDY.		
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	" 33	"
WHISKEY.		
Scotch and Irish	" 21	"

Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.

Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT.—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24. LEIBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A due regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and appearance.

Our preparation in its effects has more than justified the encomiums passed upon the Extract by the great Chemist himself.

In bottles Rs. 3, Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 32.—Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

CARBOLIC ACID.—MACDOUGALL'S preparation of this Acid have been universally adopted by Government and Municipal authorities in this country as the best disinfectants extant.

The experiments of Mr. Crookes F. R. S. in connection with the Cattle Plague have proved their excellence beyond a doubt. No one in town or country ought to be without the Powder who has a regard for his health or those of household.

In Stables and Dog Kennels the powder is as essential to cleanliness as soap is in a bath-room.

The Ointment is infallible in the removal of Mange.

For Cesspools or Drains the Liquid is the best preparation. Powder Rs. 12 per cwt., 12 as. per bottle. Ointment per pots, 8 as., Rs. 1, and Rs. 2. Liquid per bottle 12 as., and Rs. 1-4 or Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

Agents for Western India,
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	35
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

BAZUNJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION GENERAL AGENTS.

MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for General Supplies, &c. beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of the first quality selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 dozen and upwards discount at the rate of 5 per cent. will be allowed.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 19, SASSOON'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Discription.	Per Dozen. Rs.	As.
SHERRY.		
PALE DRY		
Yellow Seal Qts	28	0
Red "	26	0
Green "	24	0
PORTWINE.		
Black Seal Qts		
" " (Graham's)	28	0
" " (Maxwell)	26	0
" " (Crown)	24	0
Bombay Bottled	18	0
CLARET.		
Margaux	28	0
Leoville	24	0
La Rose	20	0
Medoc	15	0
CHAMPAGNE Qts.		
Mumms 1st quality Red Seal	38	0
" " Lead Top	36	0
" " Pints Red Seal	24	0
" " do. Lead Top	21	0
Champagne of different Makers	30	0
GINGER WINE, Crabbies	18	0
CURACAO	36	0
MARASCHINO	36	0
NOYEAU	36	0
CHERRY BRANDY	24	0
Do. CORDIAL	13	0
BRANDY, Pinet Castillon	28	0
Do. Martels	26	0
Do. Henessey	28	0
Do. Queen Morton	24	0
Do. Common Assorted	12-15	0
FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM	28	0
GIN Large Flask	30	0
Do. Small do.	20	0
OLD TOM Booths	20	0
Do. Swaine Board	18	0
WHISKEY Scotch	22	0
BEER Quarts English bottled Tennent's	6	0
Do. do. Allsopp's	5	8
Do. Pints do.	3	8
Do. do. Tennent's	4	0
PORTER Quarts do.	6	0
Do. Pints do.	4	0
Teas Black. Finest Pouchong 3 Bundles in 1 lb. Tin	1	8
Souchong 1 lb. Tin	2	0
Rose Pekoe do.	1	12
Orange Pekoe	1	8
Hyson Green	2	0
Flowery Pekoes	2	0
Congou	1	4
Candles for Shades 6 in a lb.	0	10
Do. for Gharry do	0	10
China Preserves Assorted in Jars	0	0
Cigars & Cheroots No. 2 Manila per Thousand	40	0
Do. per Bundle	0	8

Established in Bombay 1812.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" "	from Native Shopkeepers to	Edulje Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
" POONA	to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad Saugor " Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Mhow	" "	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Ahmedabad	" "	Jehangeer Pestonjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co.
" Madras	" "	Binny & Co.
" Calcutta	" "	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champ de Mars.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	A.
The Civil Engineer's Journal for Feb., 1867 ...Rs.	1	8
Le Follet. Do.	1	2
London and Paris Fashions Do.	0	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for Feb.	3	0
Debrett's Illustrated Peerage of Great Britain, 1867.	5	4
" Baronetage, &c. do.	5	4
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist. By Cockton	1	8
Laxton's Price Book for Architects, &c., 1867	3	0
Gasc's French and English Dictionary	3	0
Saint Valentine's Pocket Book	2	12
Elster's Folly, By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
Marvels of Creation; Earth and Sea	1	0
The Mountain Outlaw: a tale of Indian Life	0	8
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson	6	4
Marshman's History of India, 2 vols	11	4
Land at Last. By Edmund Yates	4	8
Milman's History of Christianity, 3 vols	13	8
Great Harefield	9	0
Ecce Deus; Essays on the life and doctrine of Christ, &c.	8	0
The History of Scotland, to 1688, 4 vols. By J. H. Burton	42	0
Correspondence of George III. with Lord North, 1768-83 2 vols. By W. B. Donne	24	0
A Journey to Ashango-Land. By Du Chaillu	15	12
Little Dorritt, Vol. 2	1	8
Fergusson's History of Architecture in all countries, vol. II.	31	8
The Christy's Minstrels' Song Book, complete in 1 vol.	7	8
The Engineer and Contractor's Pocket Book, for 1867	4	8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book, for 1867	4	8
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering. New edn. 1867	5	12
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand-book	3	12
Study of the Human Face. 26 Portraits. By T. Woolnoth	8	0
Instructor for the Clarionet	1	4
Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols. By Dickens	13	12
Angus's Handbook of Specimens of English Literature	3	12
Chambers's History of the Revolt in India	8	12
Jones's Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. 3rd edn., 1865	7	12
Adam's Elements of the English Language	3	0
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in useful and domestic arts	8	0

15th March, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 12 noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction at his Rooms, in Rampart Row:—

Chandeliers, Bronze Clock, Table Ornaments, Oilmanstores, Confectionery, Cheese, Champagne, Eau de Cologne, Claret, and other Goods that may be offered.

Also, any Horses and Carriages offering.

On MONDAY, 1st April, at 12 noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Auction on the property belonging to the House Land Investment Company, Mazagon, pursuant to an order of the Sheriff of Bombay.

A quantity of Iron Posts.
" " Iron Building Materials.
" " Windows and Door Frames.

ON COMMISSION.

1 single-seated Brougham and 1 Shigram.

G. B. GLADDING.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision. Also, Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots. Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, A SPLENDID GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, &c. AT MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction at his residence, Malabar Hill, the property of the Honorable A. J. Hunter, the same comprises "Vineleaf Pattern" Glassware, Decanters, &c., Handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, a Blue enamelled "Landscape Pattern" Dessert Set, Set of Melon Pattern Dish Covers, Hot Water and Round Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor Frames, Salvers, a set of Best plated Spoons and Forks, Rich Epergnes with Glass Dishes, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, Best Cutlery, &c. A Set of Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with 9 leaves for 24 persons, Carved Sideboards, Plated and Bronze treble, double and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with drops, Time-pieces, Carved Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Centre Ottoman, Drawingroom, Easy, and Prediew Chairs, Rich Velvet pile Carpet, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Parian Figures, and Vases, Rich Engravings in gilt and maple frames, a magnificent Grand Square Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons (a very superior instrument) Carved 4 posts Bedsteads, Campcots, Almira with side wings, Clothes and Gown presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval and Toilet glasses, Gown Stands, Coper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &.

Thurston's Slate Billiard Table with Lamp.

AT 1 P. M.

One very light 4-Seated open Carriage by Windover, with a pair of Handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a Set of plated mounted Harness, complete.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Startin."
One Palanquin shaped Office Shigram (in good order.)
Best Port Wine, Sherry, Beer, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

550 First Class Teak Squares.

Catalogues are published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF NEW OOMRAWATTE AKOTE COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Jutha, and by order of Muthoordass Muccojee on account and at the risk of Messrs. Leggatt & Co.

50 Candies New Oomrawattee Akote Cotton.

N.B. 25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

(If not previously disposed of Privately.)

Under instruction from the Mortgagees, the undersigne will submit to Public Auction at their Room in Marine Street, Fort, On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., the following properties:—

BELLASIS ROAD PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the commodious dwelling-house thereon, known as Lockely Hall, situate, lying or being on the Bellasis road, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property next described as Lot 3, on or towards the West by the property or Mr. Henry Rogers, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, sheds, &c. thereon, known as the Tannery, situate, lying or being, near the Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the West by the last described property, on or towards the East by the high roads leading from the Falkland to the Bellasis Road, on the North by Bellasis Road, and on the South by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others, which said property is now let to the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——

MALABAR HILL PROPERTIES.

LOT 3

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the substantial and commodious dwelling house, &c. thereon, situate, lying or being at Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 12,939 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by property now or late belonging to Mr. Keesowjee Naik, on or toward the West by a public road, on or towards the North partly by property now or late of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, and on the South by property now or late belonging to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the very substantial and durable house &c., thereon, situate, lying or being at Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 7,960 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by property now or late of Hataising Kalsrichund, on to towards the South by property now or late of Jewanjee Manockjee, and or towards the West by a public road, and on or towards the East by the private road called New Road, now or late belonging to Mr. Jewsanjee Manockjee, which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No. and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of CANDASS NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Varjeevendass Vulubhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thuver, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK LOGS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder, a quantity of first class Teak logs.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, SCANTLING, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder as follows:—

On account of Damoderdass Madowjee:—
6 logs of Teak Timber.
On account of Govind Bhiccajee Mistery:—
4 logs and 50 planks ditto.
On account of Haji Sulliman bin Haji:—
3 logs 14 planks and 75 boards ditto.
On account of Hasson Sariff:—
75 planks and 1,059 boards ditto.
On account of Sapoorjee Hormusjee Poonawalla:—
15 logs and 112 boards ditto.
On account of Muggon Cursondass:—
6 logs ditto.
On account of Balcrustna Bhaskerjee:—
110 logs ditto.
On account of Hubin Vurrum:—
293 pieces scantling and 1657 boards ditto.
On account of Hubib Hoosman:—
1,000 pieces scantling.
On account of Gunny Noor Mahomed:—
26 logs, 9,438 pieces scantling, 372 boards and 718 Batten ditto.
On account of Latiff Noor Mahomed and Ebram Isac:—
215 logs—5,790 pieces scantlings, 140 planks, 1,864 boards, and 14,727 battens teak.
On account of Furdonjee Pestonjee:—
14,083 battens ditto.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder.

250 Logs Teak Timber.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A delightful Bungalow at Mahableshwur, situated at the upper part of Clifton, possessing a well wooded compound, of a little more than 8 acres in extent, bounded on one side by a stream of delicious drinking water, and on the remaining three by a stone wall. The garden is well stocked with plants and produces, and excellent potatoes The Bungalow is pucka built, in good repair, and completely furnished. A plan of the House and a list of the furniture may be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 24 per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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